

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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Reviews.

Memoirs of Joseph John Gurney; with Selections from his Journal and Correspondence. Edited by JOSEPH BEVAN BRAITHWAITE. Two vols. Norwich: Fletcher and Alexander. London: W. and F. G. Cash.

WITH the outline of the life of Joseph John Gurney, not a few of our readers will probably be already acquainted. His was a character of singular beauty and completeness; in which purity, spirituality, wisdom, and benevolence, formed a whole of excellence, that made him an example of piety and good works. His home-life, as depicted by those who enjoyed the privilege of access to the domestic circle at Earlham, his copious journals of inward experience and daily labour, his large correspondence with friends and relatives, and his public life in the eye of the world, all present him as the earnest Christian, faithfully fulfilling his calling.

His life was equable and quiet in its flow. Outwardly and inwardly—though it had deep inward facts, and bore fruit in holy and noble deeds—it was without great events. There were no sharp turns in his course, no remarkable changes or varieties of circumstance in the Providence of his earthly journey, no new results in character, or new directions of his activity, from the first to the last. The same guiding principles, the same general mould of habit and tone of life, may be observed throughout his career; the variation being that, only, of the same settled feelings and purposes reaching forth to different specific objects of the same generic character. Such a life, recorded in the journals and letters of him who lived it, is one of the most instructive to contemplate; as exhibiting the dignity of ordinary duty, and the sacredness of common things, when "the wisdom which is from above" presides in the development of the inner man, and guides the outgoings of its affections and energies. But of such a life, the critic, who is not also essayist, can say comparatively little; and its facts can be very inadequately represented by him.

Joseph John Gurney did not commence his life so long ago, but that much of it has been spent within the memory of most men of middle age; so that the place he filled in public, as one of the leaders of the philanthropy of his generation, is pretty accurately estimated by general observers. Additionally, much has become known of him personally, and of his career in the prime of his days, through the memoirs of his sister, Elizabeth Fry, and of his brother-in-law, Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton. We do not feel it to be necessary, therefore, to sketch his life-story—as we do in the case of a literary or professional life, which, till after death, tells no story save in the works of the party—or in the case of the statesman or age-worker, who has so stamped himself on existing institutions or movements, that his biography is a part of the history of his time. We will rather, by a few brief extracts, seek to induce our readers to resort to these volumes for themselves; possessing, as they do, more fitness to the presentation of a study of the spiritual life, to a reverent Christian mind, than to the furnishing materials to a literary critic.

Joseph John Gurney was born in 1788, and was the tenth child in the Earlham family of that period. Thus does he recall his own impressions of his early life:—

"I do not look back upon my childhood with much comfort or satisfaction. I was a very fearful, nervous child, not, I believe, fractious in temper, or by any means destitute of a relish for enjoyment, but acutely alive to suffering of mind. Often in the night I was overtaken by an indescribable nervous agitation, as if the very walls were falling down upon my bed to crush me; and many a time did I spring from my bed, and seek refuge with some kind friend or sister, particularly my sister Elizabeth, who well understood me, and never failed, as occasion required, to pity and protect me. I was by no means miserable, in very early life, to religious considerations; being no stranger, from the first opening of my domestic faculties, to those precious visitations of Divine love, which often draw the young mind to its Creator, and melt it into tenderness. If religion has indeed grown in me (as I humbly believe it has, though amidst innumerable backslidings), it has pretty much kept pace with the growth

of my natural faculties; for I cannot now recall any decided turning-point in this matter, except that which afterwards brought me to plain 'Quakerism.' Cases of this description are, in my opinion, in no degree at variance with the cardinal Christian doctrine of the necessity of conversion and of the new birth unto righteousness. The work which effects the vital change from a state of nature to a state of grace, is doubtless often begun in very early childhood—nay, it may open on the soul, with the very earliest opening of its rational faculties; and that its progress may be sometimes so gradual, as to preclude our perceiving any very distinct steps in it, we may learn from our blessed Lord's parable, 'So is the kingdom of God, as if a man should cast seed into the ground, and should sleep, and rise night and day, and the seed should spring and grow up, he knoweth not how,' &c. I have no doubt that some seed was sown in my heart when I was little more than an infant, through the agency of my watchful mother; and afterwards that seed was sedulously watched and cultivated by my dearest sister Catherine. Yet I believe that much of the feeling into which my young mind was at times brought, on the subject of religion, was the simple result of those gracious visitations, which are independent of all human agency, and like the wind which 'bloweth where it listeth.' My pursuits as a child were far from being of the hardy order, I was fond of reading, often made verses, and loved to keep company with my sisters, rather than unite with my elder brother Samuel or manly James, and in following the farming-men in their various pursuits, riding on the team to the hay-field," &c.

The above remarks on the silent and unobserved awakening of the spirit in childhood (of which numerous cases come to the knowledge of the Christian pastor, but have been very imperfectly understood and mischievously treated by conventional religious people), are marked by clearness and judiciousness; and these were ever the characteristics of the religious views of this excellent man. In all his zeal for the distinguishing doctrines of the early Friends, and with all the profundity of conviction possible to him, as to their scriptural character and wholly supreme importance, there was ever preserved a calmness and discretion which held steadily the balance of truth, and saved him from both extremes of mystic exaggeration and doctrinal rigidity.

From his twelfth to his fifteenth year, Joseph John Gurney was at school in Norwich; and was well taught in the classics and kindred literature by his master, who had been one of Dr. Parr's scholars. In 1803, he was sent to Oxford, privately to pursue his studies, under the care of Mr. John Rogers, a worthy, eccentric, and learned man. Being a diligent student, and possessing great facility in the acquirement of knowledge, as well as ardent love for it, the young Gurney here obtained that fair learning which appears in several of his works, and which certainly distinguished him from all other Quaker writers, as competent to a somewhat scholarly and profound treatment of biblical subjects, with a view to the discrimination and establishment of the doctrine of the Friends. In 1806, he entered the bank at Norwich; and henceforth was a man of business, and bent (as he said at starting) on "cutting some figure in business," too. Yet he was not indifferent to study. The languages of the original Scriptures, and the writings of the Fathers, especially engaged his attention; and an extensive course of Greek history, in the classic writers themselves, was kept up with great pleasure. At this time he became acquainted with many eminent and learned persons; among whom, he writes, were—

"The late Dr. Sayer the poet (?); Dr. Middleton, afterwards the first Bishop of Calcutta; Walpole, the author of a 'Tour in Greece'; William Taylor, abounding in learning, but very unsound in sentiment; Pitchford, a pious and well-informed Roman Catholic, and several others. After I became a decided Friend, I lost my interest in this kind of society, and it soon ceased of itself. Dr. Sayer, the brightest and wittiest of the circle, died; Middleton and Walpole left Norwich; Taylor's infidelity became intolerable to me; and Pitchford settled in the neighbourhood of London."

The event referred to in these lines, the "becoming a decided friend," took place in 1812, when he was twenty-four. Till shortly before that time he had not been, he says, "a believer in the peculiar pretensions of Friends," though belonging to them, and of religious character. An inward struggle of two years preceded his more "decided" adherence to the society; and it evidently was a matter of solemn conviction with him

when he avowed that decision. His Autobiography contains a curious incident, as to this avowal.

"Soon after my return home, I was engaged to a dinner-party at the house of one of our first county gentlemen. Three weeks before the time was I engaged, and three weeks was my young mind in agitation, from the apprehension, of which I could not dispossess myself, that I must enter his drawing-room with my hat on. From this sacrifice, strange and unaccountable as it may appear, I could not escape. In a friend's attire, and with my hat on, I entered the drawing-room at the dreaded moment, shook hands with the mistress of the house, went back into the hall, deposited my hat, spent a rather comfortable evening, and returned home in some degree of peace. I had afterwards the same thing to do at the Bishop's; the result was, that I found myself the decided Quaker, was perfectly understood to have assumed that character, and to dinner parties, except in the family circle, was asked no more."

We, who stand outside the circle of Quaker sympathy, may be allowed to smile at this: for it seems so *petty* a testimony to a "decided" religious feeling, that one wonders a sensible man could think such an act a religious duty. Nor do we think the biographer makes out satisfactorily, that it is an incident which "cannot fail to furnish matter for profitable reflection." Rather, we (who yet reverence the *idea* of Quakerism, and honour its testimonies and its deeds,) esteem it an instance of the radical defect of Quakerism, in its social aspect,—that, in rebuking the merely formal and stereotyped proprieties of society, it has itself stereotyped merely formal *improprieties*, in their stead. And deeply as we love and admire this excellent man, we learn from him to distrust these symbols of Quakerism, when we find him all unconscious of the "voluntary humility" and "will-worship," which peer forth in his own remark (relatively to another such incident)—that these "little peculiarities" tend "to keep us humble," and are "very mortifying to the natural man." Such "little peculiarities" in the exterior of religious life, always have degenerated, either into the proudly worn badges of a sect, or an asceticism, which is as superficial as it is eccentric, in its discipline for that "natural man" which it designs to subject to "very mortifying" processes.

It was when twenty-nine years old, and in public meeting at Lynn, that Joseph John Gurney first felt impelled to say a few words to the Friends, as a minister of the Gospel. He had passed through times of thought, struggle, suffering, and spiritual refreshment ere this; and was, we think, if ever any was, qualified to be the helper of the faith and love of his fellow believers. Throughout his long ministry, he preached the gospel as one who felt the necessity on him, and it was, to multitudes besides his own people (as we can testify), "with demonstration of the Spirit and with power." These volumes are principally occupied with the records of his ministerial labours in different parts of the country, in America, and on the Continent. Of these we can here give no adequate notion, especially as the narrative of *where* and *when* he laboured, is only the frame in which is set the picture of his own inner life—a life of great holiness, which cannot be examined in its springs and streams (as the journals permit us to see it) without great profit to the Christian reader.

Large parts of the Memoir contain records of his Tours in America and in Europe, his visit to the West Indies, and his intercourse with eminent men at home and abroad. His reminiscences of Chalmers have already appeared in a separate shape. Some interesting notes of an afternoon with Professor Moses Stuart, of Andover, would be worth transcribing here, if we could give them room. But our final extract shall be, first, of a passage from the journal of the last year of the writer's life, which seems to express a presentiment of death; and then, of his biographer's account of the prelude to his "last end."

"1846, 5 mo. 8. I am remarkably divested now of concerns or objects of any kind; and should it be the will of my heavenly Father to take me hence to a now unseen state of being, I humbly trust that I may be favoured with some peaceful assurance that all is well: if so, it is surely all of mercy; I have nothing to hold by, besides this; and seldom have I had a clearer view of my own weakness, and thorough unfitness in myself, or on the score of my own works, for the bar of perfect discernment and righteous judgment. But there is a feeling of the vast, broad

wing of loving-kindness and unmerited mercy, still spread over me. I write in this strain, not from any alarm occasioned by my present lowish state of health, but rather from a feeling of being brought to a pause in the current of life, without much prospect of its being preparatory to any particular service."

"At the conclusion of the last meeting, which was held about a fortnight previous to his illness, he observed that he did not see anything more before him, and that he was almost inclined to believe his work in this way was done. On first day morning, the 27th of Twelfth month, as he was setting off with his family to meeting, he received the tidings of the sudden death of his valued brother-in-law, Samuel Hoare. He heard them with calmness, and was closely exercised in ministry during the meeting, dwelling much and impressively on the text—'Thine are we, David, and on thy side, thou son of Jesse. Peace, peace be to thee, and peace to thy helpers, for God helpeth thee.' On his return home he alluded to the removal of his brother Buxton, and his sister Fry; and remarked with strong emphasis, 'We four were closely banded together in benevolent objects for many years, and I, who was the most delicate, am the only one remaining. I feel this seriously.' He then walked down to the cottage of his old nurse, to look at her remains, she having died a few days previously. An expression of sweet serenity dwelt upon his countenance, as he stood by the coffin in her little chamber, and he seemed to have a sense of her rest and blessedness as he exclaimed, 'Poor old nurse! she appears to have passed away most peacefully. Oh, what a favour! may it be so with me when my turn comes!' At the close of the afternoon meeting, he bowed the knee in very solemn prayer, adverting to the great uncertainty of all things temporal, and fervently petitioning, that 'every hindering and obstructing thing might be done away; and we prepared, through the abounding riches of redeeming love, to join the countless company who now surround the throne.' The deep and touching pathos of his voice, and the earnestness of the appeal, caused a thrilling sensation in many hearts, and the question arose, 'Can it be possible that that voice will never more be heard within these walls?' During the Scripture reading with the villagers at the Hall in the evening, he was engaged in a striking manner on the awful consequences of delay in preparation for a dying hour, alluding very instructively to the two deaths which had just occurred, and ending with the impressive exhortation—'Be ye also ready, for at such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh.' These were his last words in ministry with the servants and cottagers collectively; speedily and solemnly were they confirmed by the event which followed."

Mr. Braithwaite has shown good judgment and laudable self-control in the preparation of these memoirs. It was his first duty to portray the eminent *Friend*—for that was Joseph John Gurney's distinction; but he has not forgotten to represent him as the true philanthropist, and as the author of numerous works, which, if they have not strikingly original or profound elements, have the clear sense and Christian practicalness, which will always secure to them general respect.

Narrative of a Journey through Syria and Palestine in 1851 and 1852. By C. W. M. VAN DE VELDE, late Lieutenant Dutch R.N., and Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. Two vols. Edinburgh and London: W. Blackwood and Sons.

M. VAN DE VELDE's visit to "the Lands of the Bible" was undertaken specially with a view to the elucidation of Scriptural geography and history. He intended to traverse untrodden ground, to make trigonometrical surveys, to explore ruins, and otherwise to prosecute such researches as might promote his design. These intents he was enabled, more or less fully, to carry out; and his travels and investigations have not been without fruit, in the enlargement and correction of our knowledge of Biblical topography, and in the illustration of some passages of the sacred history. His narrative is in the form of letters written from Palestine, to a friend in this country, by whom he had been encouraged and assisted to undertake the journey. His sketches in words of the scenery of the country generally, and of particular spots, are bold and full of colour, and bring vividly before the mind the characteristic features of the places described. Much interesting personal incident mingles with such descriptions; and its story of toil and trial and pleasure is told with vivacity and spirit. The *sentiment* of travel in the Holy Land, as felt by one who is a devout Christian, is purely and healthfully imparted to the narrative, and gives it depth and force. The new facts arrived at are not singly of a novel or startling character; but have a value as a whole, which renders the volumes inferior only to Robinson's *Biblical Researches* and Wilson's *Lands of the Bible*, in interest to the student of the topography of Scripture.

To the epistolary form of the work may, perhaps, be attributed its chief defects;—which are, that it is too diffuse; that matters personal and incidental are introduced, appropriate enough to private letters, but neither necessary nor important in a published account of such a tour; that Biblical recollections and moral meditations are rather too freely indulged; and that the author is able to escape with *promises* of completed surveys and fuller particulars, on his return home, which do not, after all, make their appearance, though they form the very material for which Biblical students will most anxiously look.

It was fortunate for M. Van de Velde, that he received the counsel of such men as Dr. Eli Smith

and Mr. Thomson, the American missionaries, who have done much for Biblical geography and topography; with whom he enjoyed the advantage of both sojourning and journeying. Once, too, he met with Dr. Robinson, then in the country, and travelled with him and Dr. Smith for a brief period. In part, also, he had for a travelling companion, Dr. Kalley, well-known from his Madeira persecution. In Paris, too, while en route to Palestine, the author saw and heard M. de Saulcy, and received from him maps and particulars of his Dead Sea journey and explorations. It appears, however, that though he carefully followed in the Frenchman's steps, he was unable to verify any one of his supposed discoveries; and, indeed, he would seem to have exploded the claim of De Saulcy to the identification of the ruins of Sodom, Gomorrah, and Zoar, on the best of all grounds,—namely, that the ruins are not there at all!

As it is impossible to follow M. Van de Velde throughout his journey, or to exhibit a view of its whole results, we will make an extract on this just now very interesting and much controverted matter:—

THE PSEUDO-DISCOVERIES OF M. DE SAULCY.

"After more than two hours' travelling we found ourselves on the edge of a frightful precipice. This was the crater of Zuweirah, one of the wildest scenes the eye can behold in the whole world. Perpendicular walls of rock, yellow, gray, and white, a medley of soft chalk or calcareous earth, with all sorts of volcanic substances intermingled, are heaped up, one above another, all round the abyss. Many hundred, perhaps more than a thousand, feet of descent into the gulf below, the eye surveys and lights on something placed on an isolated rock, and that looks like a small ruin. That is Zuweirah, the remains of an insignificant fortress of Saracenic construction, built on a soft chalk rock a hundred and fifty feet in height, enclosed on all sides by high, naked, sharply angled walls of rock, which so entirely conceal it, that it is visible nowhere but from the frightful elevation on which we now stood. I paused for some time, gazing in mute wonder at these impervious and inaccessible rocks.

"An extinct crater—yes, that the abyss of Zuweirah certainly is; but to look for Zoar here, the city Zoar, 'the little,' visible from the plain on which Sodom stood—no, impossible. Whatever the apparent similarity of the two names* may seem to indicate, such never could have been the site of Zoar. The present ruin, it is clear, could never have been more than a fortress of a very inferior description. I should never even think of calling it a fortress; it is merely a fortified building. And I believe I should not be far from the truth were I to suppose es-Zuweirah was once a stronghold in which the marauding bands, which, as is well known, have for ages maintained themselves in these regions, were wont to nestle. I was still further confirmed in this idea by the small quantity of water which I found in a natural stone basin, close beside the fortified rock. No great number of men, not even a hundred, could have long maintained themselves here, owing to the want of water. How M. de Saulcy and his fellow-travellers should, in their eager desire to make discoveries, have allowed themselves to be so misled as to fancy that this could ever have been the site of a city, is what I can scarcely comprehend. Moreover, as regards Zoar, it is a still grosser mistake to look for it here. The travels of Irby and Mangles, De Bérthou, Robinson and Smith, and, not long ago, of the American investigators under the command of Lieut. Lynch, might have sufficiently convinced that gentleman; while the Scriptures, too, show in the clearest manner that Zoar did not lie here, but on the Moabitic or east side of the Dead Sea. That Zoar belonged to Moab, M. de Saulcy knew well, but he has rid himself of the difficulty by bringing over the limits of Moab to the western side of the Dead Sea, silencing thereby, at the same time, the statements of Jerome and Ptolemaeus. The hypotheses and pseudo-discoveries of M. de Saulcy are all founded on his imaginary discovery of Sodom at the north-east base of the Salt Mountain, the Jebel Usdum of the Arabs. I shall, presently, bring you to that locality.

"Zuweirah is separated from a plain on the south-west shore of the Dead Sea by a gorge of white and yellowish limestone rocks, called Wadi Zuweirah. Under the action of rain these rocks have assumed most fantastic shapes, as the soft substance easily gives way, and leaves on the perpendicularly broken sides the different horizontal and slanting strata visible. A vivid imagination has difficulty in convincing itself that these layers of stone and lime have not been built by the hand of man, and that nature herself has alone been at work here. I thought of M. de Saulcy and his imaginary ruins. I must acknowledge that one is easily led to see in these rocks the ruins of towns and villages.

Entering the plain from the Wadi Zuweirah, one sees that the Salt Mountain does not stand altogether isolated, but is connected with the main chain by a peninsula of rocks, whilst on the north side it projects into the plain. The plain exhibits an extent of gravel, chiefly of a grey colour, diversified occasionally by rows of large stones, which generally run parallel to each other. Between these rows of stones grow various shrubs, such as are proper to this locality, especially one kind which bears a great resemblance to the tamarisk, but which on close examination indicates a different botanical affinity. M. de Saulcy crossed this plain twice, once from north to south along the sea-shore, and afterwards from the north corner of the last mountain to the Wadi Zuweirah. Here he gets quite excited. Without doubt this is the plain of Sodom, and the row of stones are the remains of the city walls, and who knows what more! How little observation, thought I, is necessary to recognise, in these rows of stones among the gravel, and in the rich vegetation, the course of the torrents which in the winter time sweep down from the mountain gorges and overflow the plain! Nothing is clearer than this. Any one who has ever seen the dry course of a river in the desert has no difficulty in here tracing the different beds of the numerous streams which during the rainy season wind through this plain. But what will not imagination do?

* Dr. Eli Smith, the best authority for Arabic names, assured me that the Hebrew *Zoar* has not the slightest affinity with the Arabic *es-Zuweirah*. Robinson had previously made the same remark.

"We followed in the footsteps of M. de Saulcy to Jebel Usdum. Accidentally, . . . we were caused to make a double march along the north side of the mountain, and I thus became fully convinced that whatever there may be on the plain, *ruins there are not*. That M. de Saulcy should have found here not only the remains of buildings and cities, but positively those of Sodom, I declare I cannot attribute to any other source than the creation of his fancy.

"I have followed M. de Saulcy's track in this place with Bedouins of the same tribe, of the same speech—Bedouins accustomed to rove about in these localities. I had a copy of M. de Saulcy's manuscript map with me. It was therefore impossible for me to pass by unnoticed the ruins he mentions. With eagerness I sought for them. It was not possible to miss them; nevertheless I have not seen anything which confirms his assertions."

M. Van de Velde points out, still further, that De Saulcy builds a whole system of cities on information obtained from Abû Dahûk, a Bedouin, who, like all other Bedouins, would tell lies sublimely for the sake of reward: especially, we might add, when the questions he had to answer were such leading questions as De Saulcy's (on his own showing),—"Where is the town of Sodom?—Are there any other vestiges of Sodom?" and so on. Other travellers have often enough detected the Bedouins in untrue stories, intended to satisfy and excite the victims from whom they expect a *Baksheesh*. M. de Saulcy, however, showed a disposition to believe all he was told; and Abû Dahûk (whom M. Van de Velde made acquaintance with) evidently "discerned the weak side of the traveller."

We should have been heartily glad, space permitting, to extend this notice. In the course of our reading, we have marked many passages we should like to quote from these excellent volumes,—especially (as containing much that is novel to us), the pages on Caesarea, the plains of Sharon and Esdraelon, and a journey from Kefr-Kud (the ancient Caper-Cotia) to Sileh—the highway from Samaria to Megiddo, hitherto not put down by any other traveller. In taking this road, the author discovered Dathan, which, for hundreds of years, has been placed in Galilee, although Eusebius and Jerome placed it twelve miles to the north of Samaria (Sebaste), which agrees very well with the truth. Similar results of investigation may frequently be found in the work; and we cannot but regard its publication as a great and valuable service to the study of the Bible history.

Types of Mankind; or Ethnological Researches, based upon the Ancient Monuments, Paintings, Sculptures, and Crania of Races, and upon their Natural, Geographical, Philological, and Biblical History. By J. C. NORT, M.D., and G. R. GLIDDON. Philadelphia: Lippincott and Co. London: Trübner and Co.

ETHNOLOGICAL studies form undoubtedly the most characteristic and important direction taken by the scientific mind of the present day. The subject of the large volume before us is of supreme interest, and will attract to its pages alike the scientific, theological, and general reader. A volume treating of mankind, zoologically and historically, based on large and sound views, and carefully and impartially deducing its conclusions from the largest possible collection of physiological, historical, and philological materials, would be the work of the age. The title "Types of mankind" would scarcely be given to such a work by a purely scientific inquirer; for, although it is true that in the survey of the human family, there appear certain groups, and to the majority of individuals composing each group, a particular character may be discerned to belong,—a character occupying, so to speak, the centre of each group, and therefore, in some sort, serving as the *type* of it,—yet, it is evident that nothing can be more arbitrary than the selection of such types; since, according to a more general or more minute principle of division, they may be four, eight, or almost indefinitely multiplied. Notwithstanding intense interest in the subject, then, of this work, we opened it with a suspicion, awakened by its title, that it might be a partisan book on behalf of a special theory, and not a calm and impartial contribution to science. And that it is *not* the latter, does not take long to discover. What it really is, will presently appear in a quite unmistakable manner.

Only in America could a book, professedly scientific, be ushered into the world with such a blare of trumpets as we find in the following sentence of Mr. Gliddon's Preface:—

"Through the liberality and thirst for information so eminently characteristic of American republicanism, 'Types of Mankind,' invested with abundant signatures, issues into day as one among multitudinous witnesses how, in our own age and land, scientific works can be written and published without solicitation of patronage from Governments, Institutions, or Societies; but solely through the co-operative support of an educated and knowledge-seeking people."

We have frequently found other instances of this sort of thing,—almost leading one to suppose that scientific studies and scholarship are pursued in America chiefly out of rivalry to other nations, and for the sake of national boasting. And yet,

with a few great exceptions in biblical learning, what is it America has done for the highest order of scholarship? and what are her native glories in the domain of science? Inaccuracy is the mark of what she has done in the former; and presumption, of her achievements in the latter. These national self-glorifications are very absurd, and very untrue; or, at least, would be very unnecessary if what they assert were true.

This volume opens with a Memoir of Morton—who is not to be named without the deepest respect; but written with such indiscriminate admiration, that it rather challenges dissent and provokes antagonism. To this succeeds a sketch of the Natural Provinces of the Animal World, and their relation to the different Types of Man, by M. Agassiz. It is informing and interesting, and many of its views are novel, but they are also arbitrary. The same views were expounded by the author, he tells us, in the *Revue Suisse*, in 1845.

When, however, we reach the General Introduction, by Dr. Nott, we find some sentences (on the noisy bombast of which we do not stay to remark,) which give us a hint of what is really taken in hand in this work.

"Scientific truth has literally fought its way inch by inch through false theology. The last grand battle between science and dogmatism, on the primitive origin of races, has now commenced. It requires no prophetic eye to foresee that science must again, and finally, triumph."

Locally, the 'Friends of Moses,' no less than other 'Friends of the Bible' everywhere, have been compelled to make concessions to science. Our opinions and motives have been misrepresented and vilified by self-constituted teachers of the Christian religion! We have, in consequence, now . . . no longer any apologies to offer, nor favours of lenient criticism to ask. The broad banner of science is herein nailed to the mast. Even in our own brief day, we have beheld one flimsy religious dogma after another consigned to oblivion, while science, on the other hand, has been gaining strength and majesty with time."

What science gains, at any cost, of "strength and majesty," we shall be the last to deplore; but we do not think the world will give "universal three cheers," just because Dr. Nott has "nailed his broad banner to the mast." As for the sneer at "self-constituted teachers of religion;"—*what then?* Is not Dr. Nott a "self-constituted" antagonist of it? and a "self-constituted" teacher of infidelity?

In accordance with the intimation contained in this extract, the work has a two-fold object, to which all its parts are made tributary: 1, to disprove the *unity* of the origin of the human family; and, 2, to overturn the primitive history generally, as contained in the book of Genesis. In the attempt to establish *diversity of origin* for the "races" of mankind, as much unfairness as possible is quietly practised towards the advocates of *unity* of origin. Dr. Prichard is selected as their sole representative worthy of breaking a lance with: and he is treated as having such a prepossession in favour of the common and scriptural view, as amounted to a foregone conclusion, and disqualified him for unprejudiced examination of the subject. Either the writers are too ignorant to write on the matter at all, or they have suppressed the facts and arguments of the most eminent witnesses ever brought into the court of science. Of Dr. Latham's conclusion, from Philological inquiries, that "all the varieties of man are referable to a single species," nothing is said here. Of Professor Owen's conclusion, from Anatomical studies incomparably wide and exhaustive, that "all races are derived from a common stock," no mention is there here. And of the results reached by the French physiologist, M. Fleurens (whom to name is to praise), who at one time held the *diversity* of the origin of the races, but after maturer and more extensive investigations (recorded in the *Transactions of the Paris Academy*), retracted that opinion, and maintained that "the human family is, *primatively and essentially, one*;"—of all this, there is not the most casual notice here!

What is to be found here, is such assertions as the following:—that "there exist *remote, allied, and proximate*," 'species' as well of mankind as of lower animals;—that "the theory of *plurality of origin* must be adopted;"—that "those races of men most separated in physical organisation—such as the *blacks* and the *whites*—do not amalgamate perfectly, but obey the Laws of Hybridity;"—that "there exists a *genus homo*, embracing many primordial Types or Species;"—that "the inferior races of mankind were created before the superior types, who now appear destined to supplant their predecessors," and that the day will come when "the inferior types shall have fulfilled their destinies and passed away." Among numerous choice morsels, which we marked as we went along, are some which we will quote. For the first, Morton is responsible:—"shortly before his demise," he wrote thus to Dr. Nott, as to the involved consequences of the theory of one original pair:—

"For my own part, if I could believe that the human race had its origin in *incest*, I should think that I had at once got the clue to all ungodliness. Two lines of Catechism would explain more than all the theological discussions since the Christian era. I have put it into rhyme.

"Q. Whence came that curse we call primeval sin?
"A. From Adam's children breeding in and in."

The next is a quotation from Mr. Jefferson, with appended remarks by Dr. Nott.

"Never yet could I find that a Black had uttered a thought above the level of plain narration; never saw even an elementary trait of painting or of sculpture."—"I have looked in vain, during twenty years, for a solitary exception to these characteristic deficiencies among the negro race. . . . With every opportunity for culture, our Southern Negroes remain as incapable in drawing (!) as the lowest quadruped."

But this is more to the purpose, on the same head:—

"A man must be blind not to be struck by similitudes between some of the lower races of mankind, viewed as connecting links in the animal kingdom; nor can it be rationally affirmed, that the Orang-Outan or Chimpanzee are more widely separated from certain African and Oceanic Negroes, than are the latter from the Teutonic or Pelagic types?"

The above is a conclusion from comparative anatomy!—but, fortunately, its startling boldness is interpreted, and its author's intent revealed, by the awkward confession that he has not made "a complete anatomical comparison of races, but has merely selected such illustrations as he deems sufficient to demonstrate *plurality of origin*." In short, this is *Ethnology for SLAVE-OWNERS*; and the fact is patent to whoever reads it, or looks at the grouping of skulls and physiognomies on pages 458-9. But it is, also, as we said, *ANTI-BIBLICAL Ethnography*. A long and elaborate review of Genesis x. is intended to make out, that the genealogical chart it contains, represents *nations and countries*, and not individuals. As a specimen of the very calm, sober, learned, profound (!) treatment of this part of the work, here are a few lines:—

"ARPHAXAD, the son of Shem, and father of Salah, born one year after the Deluge, and died B.C. 1904, aged 438 years. *Requiescat in pace!* Such is the terse obituary notice,—unaccompanied by the customary poetical regrets, or general invitation to attend the funeral, a divinity student encounters when, seeking for instruction about the Saviour's genealogy, he opens Kitto's *Cyclopedia* or Taylor's *Calmet*, at the name ARPHAXAD: and this is *all*. A noble cenotaph! We close those devout, not to say laborious, compendia, and turn to Volney's *Recherches Nouvelles*."

And then, after using up Volney, to whom "there is little to be added," he concludes:—

"To the 'late Mr.' Arphaxad, 'aged 438 years,' we repeat our valedictory, 'requiescat in pace!'"

We only quote these morsels for the fun of the thing: no scholar will answer such nonsense and assumption as we find on every page of this "Hebrew Nomenclature" of Mr. Gliddon's. If he is to kill and destroy the yet remaining school of "biblicists," it will be by a process causing them to die—of laughing. Here, for instance, is a piece of biblical criticism, that will convulse the reader.

"The ignorant of all races and ages, especially inland populations, such as the Jews were, when a foreign tongue strikes their auricular nerves, do not suppose that the speaker is uttering sense, but believe that he is merely exercising his vocal muscles instinctively, in the same manner that *geese* 'talk.' The writer of *Matthew* is not free from this illusion: (:) because where our authorised mistranslation has 'Use not vain repetitions as the heathen do,' the original Greek has, 'And when ye pray, babble not as the heathen do.'"

One loses all sense of the value of particular collections of facts in a work—(and some of these chapters contain a large variety of the most useful ethnological facts)—when, at all points of its argument, one is met with prejudice, misrepresentation, assumption, and ignorance. Mr. Gliddon appears to know something of his own incompetency, and the hollowness of his pretensions to discuss these subjects, for he offers something like an apology or explanation to "those acquainted with his earlier life, who may, perhaps, read some portions of this volume with feelings of surprise at the range of studies, once so alien to his vocations, prospects, and ambitions."

To one chapter of the work we must refer, ere we conclude,—Dr. Usher's Synopsis of the *Geological and Palaeontological* features of Human History. It is interesting and valuable, and will be regarded with respect. But even this contains an assumption, no less considerable than that man has existed in the delta of the Mississippi for more than 57,000 years! And this is assumed on the discovery of a single human being in a bed of clay, to whose remains, "with your leave, sir," Dr. Usher will assign this simple and easily ascertainable date!

We really ought to beg pardon for having detained our readers so long over this book; for we admit that its *animus*, unscientific character, and prevailing unfairness, sink it beneath careful and detailed criticism.

Elements of Jurisprudence. By CHARLES JAMES FOSTER, M.A., LL.D., Barrister-at-law, Professor of Jurisprudence at University College, London. London: Walton and Maberly.

THERE are comparatively few books that have their origin in the consciousness of their authors that they have *something to say*, that a necessity is on them to say it, and that it will be best said, when said without the self-indulgence of author-

ship in collateral extension of the subject or in merely elaborate writing. To these few Professor Foster has added one, in this work on the "Elements of Jurisprudence." It is a *real* book:—the production of an independent and profound thinker; clear in method, and precise in reasoning; learned, with reticence; in tone, having the calm assurance of certainty; and yielding a definite and weighty result, both to scientific morals and to jurisprudence. It is a book that might mark an age.

We have been at some pains, in the course of a very complete study of this work, to make an analysis of its contents; but our materials have swollen much beyond the limits which must be observed in this review. And, after all, it may be more generally satisfactory to give Professor Foster's own account of the purpose and scope of the work, to make an extract in illustration of his treatment of the questions it discusses, and to exhibit its fundamental positions, finally, in the connected form the author has given them. We decide for this course the more readily, because this treatise aims at the subversion of the currently-received basis of a science of Law, and claims to propose, in its stead, the principles on which alone Law is capable of scientific reduction: and such a work ought not to be represented at second-hand.

Dr. Foster commences by declaring that he finds it impossible to accept the present basis of the science "either as right or as possible." He points out the exclusiveness of the received formula, "Law is a species of command," the unsatisfactory logical consequences to which it conducts, and the forced constructions necessary for bending to such a formula the fact of the undeniable influence of public morality upon Law. Referring, then, to the eminent jurists by whose authority the existing basis has been established, there follows this passage, in which Dr. Foster touches successively the points which are afterwards fully discussed in his treatise: and we extract it as the most convenient *direct* citation, whereby the scope and character of the work may be known.

"Although there are other grounds for their [the most eminent of our jurists] adhesion to the modern Epicurean philosophy, perhaps I shall hardly err in attributing it chiefly to its apparent superiority to its rival in a fundamental point. 'It is the most palpable defect of Butler's scheme that it affords no answer to the question—What is the distinguishing quality common to all right actions?' It simply appoints Conscience high arbiter, without either assuming that he is necessarily right or providing a rule for his guidance. This is at once the frank confession of Mackintosh, the passionate complaint of Bentham, and the almost unmerciful taunt of Austin. On the other hand, whatever the defects of the system revived by Bentham and Paley, it has supplied an answer to this question (in the theories of Divine Command and Human Happiness), to which, if in any shape some will object, in some shape most have been found willing to accede."

"No doubt, it may be so presented as to satisfy many supportable assumptions. If religious belief were not a fact, the scientific propriety of the answer would be recognised in the shape in which it finally tests the rectitude of actions by their tendency to promote Human Happiness: if religious belief were universal and uniform, we should presuppose a suitableness in an answer referring actions to their conformity with the Divine Will. But when the theories are blended to meet both cases, the answer is soon seen to satisfy neither, and to lose all logical connexion and even identity in the attempt. Nothing will be done, therefore, towards creating a Science of Law by merely starting afresh the old quarrel of the Stoic and Epicurean systems. I hold, indeed, that the abandonment of Grotius has been an error, and to his principles accordingly I seek to recur. But in this attempt I have (I believe) assumed nothing as a basis which Puffendorf or Bentham need have disputed. Mackintosh's question is the *crux* not so much of the schools as of the science: and must be faced not only in that portion of it which belongs to Jurisprudence, but in the essential preliminary, to which these pages are devoted, of laying down the principles upon which the construction must proceed."

"In this inquiry one feels it to be contrary to all probable thinking that there should really be anything new to discover. It cannot be that the principles of morality are an unknown tongue to a race which has been held together, for upwards of six thousand years, by their practical assertion. It is, therefore, among the admitted truths of Morals and Jurisprudence that I have sought for such as fill up the character of necessary and universal truths which are undeducible from any prior principle, and apply, universally, to all the circumstances under which action can be conceived as taking place. After having been at some pains to clear the field of discussion, by getting rid of the foreign elements which so universally encumber our simple ideas of Duty and Law, and thus setting out with a distinct conception of what the words really mean, I have not hesitated to propose, as a final test of action, the simple principle of Doing as you would be done by. The ordinary truth and general practical value of this principle are admitted by all: its axiomatic character and supreme rank are almost universally forgotten if not positively denied. . . . It will be something if, after the slight account which seems heretofore to have been taken of the principle, I have vindicated its claim to a far more serious attention."

"Assuming, however, that we have thus obtained a final test of duty, we have by no means done all that is needful towards laying a foundation for jurisprudence. It is not everything morally right which is morally compellable. The Moral Law of Force has still to be ascertained. . . . I may be thought not to have done much more than to raise the question, whether the necessity of preserving the *status quo*, which is of so wide an application in Law, is not the ground upon which the use of force at all must be rested. But the main difficulty arises, I take it, at a further point. What is the *status quo*, morally considered? If, as I believe, this difficulty finds its own solution in discussing the point, how far Law is binding upon the conscience, it may be more easy to advance both questions another stage. The

status quo cannot be stated as an invariable quantity, but its value in the equation may always be deduced from the principle that Law is bound to follow as closely as possible, the constantly advancing standard of public morality."

This general survey of the discussion, if a little attentively regarded, will have put the reader in possession of the germ of the treatise. We will now make an extract, in which two of the author's fundamental positions are more fully exhibited.

"The Sense of Duty is not the sense of self approbation, nor of personal propriety, nor of self-enjoyment, or the like, considered as arising from the consciousness merely of acting in one way and not in another. The sense of duty is confined to actions which affect others: and none of these senses require, to call them into activity, that our actions should affect any but ourselves. On the other hand, it is not any such sense as the sense of subjection to the Divine Will, or more generally of accountability, or the desire to produce happiness or the like. The sense of duty embraces all relations with others, and includes all acts by which others are affected. These senses refer only to a special class of relations or a limited range of conduct. Although, therefore, all these senses accompany and greatly resemble the sense of duty, they are not any of them, nor do they make up the sense itself. It is conceded, however, on all hands, that it is not the sense of physical necessity; and it must be equally admitted, that the 'something which I must do' already spoken of, is necessity. That necessity which is not physical, and the sense of which arises in the mind in contemplating all prospective action affecting others, must be referred to the conception entertained by the mind itself of the necessary character of all such action. The conception we have of action, as affecting others, is the moral conception: the necessity, consequently, of which we have a sense, in respect of such action, is, simply, a moral necessity. Reduced thus, to its mere elements, and disembarassed of all the foreign accompaniments, with one or the other of which it is, perhaps, invariably joined, we arrive, at length, at a clear conception of the fundamental idea of morals. The sense of Duty is the sense of moral necessity.—I reject, as expressive of the idea of Duty, the phrase *moral accountability*; because, as I understand the result of the argument, Duty is a sense called into activity irrespectively of the consciousness of the claim of any other Being to question conduct pursued under it. It is the sense which says, 'I thus act because I feel it to be right.' But there is a sense of moral accountability, and it is one with which we have to concern ourselves. It appears to me to presuppose the sense of duty neglected, and to be the sense, arising from the consciousness of such neglect, that some other Being is entitled to complain. It is the sense which says, 'I do act because he feels it to be right.' I distinguish this from the pure conception of Duty, as the combination with that conception which I think is the sense of LAW, the fundamental idea of jurisprudence.

"If it be demanded further, what is it that satisfies the sense of moral necessity? this is a question to be answered not by an analysis of the conception itself, but by ascertaining its primary principle. Looking, then, for a fundamental law of Duty, considered as applicable to all conceivable relations of sentient and intelligent Beings, and which is, self-evidently, to govern the conduct of such Beings towards each other, under any circumstances; asking for a principle which is to fulfil the four conditions of Cousin—of being immutable—absolute—universal—and necessary—I can discover none of these demands which is not complied with, in the short expression of *Doing as you would be done by*."

The following positions, then, which we collect and arrange in our own way, we accept as fully established by the author:—1. Of that which is common to Morals and Jurisprudence:—the subject-matter common to Morals and Jurisprudence is, the voluntary conduct of man, considered as affecting others, and as capable of being controlled;—the Law applicable to such conduct, and, self-evidently, to govern it, in all relations and under all circumstances, and, therefore, a Law containing the fundamental principle common to Morals and Jurisprudence, is, *Doing as you would be done by*. 2. Of that which separates and differences Morals and Jurisprudence:—the idea of Morals is, Duty, or the sense of Moral Necessity—the idea of Jurisprudence is, Law, or the sense of Moral Accountability;—"The sense of Moral Necessity [Duty] is wholly internal, contemplating nothing but the urgency arising from the agent's own consciousness—the sense of Moral Accountability [sense of Law] involves the same urgency, but associates with it an urgency of additional force, arising from the consciousness which the agent, in contemplating his action, attributes to others;"—the question to be answered by a science of Morals is, What is the course of conduct which ought voluntarily to be pursued?—the question to be answered by Jurisprudence is, What is the course of conduct which ought to be enforced?—the one prescribes the Moral Law of Free Action, the other the Moral Law of Compulsory Action. 3. Of that which specifically belongs to Jurisprudence:—and here we shall give a portion of Dr. Foster's appended "Bases for a Science of Law," in which he has presented the positive results of his inquiries, disentangled from all controversial matter, and arranged in a logically coherent whole. We regret that we cannot give these "Bases" entire:—

"LAW is auxiliary to Duty; its final purpose is the prevention of wrong. . . . Jurisprudence must protect the Rights of Nature. . . . The interference of the Law is limited to such exercise of the Rights of Nature as disturbs their exercise by others.—Such exercise may be termed disturbance of the *status quo*.—The necessity of preserving the *status quo* is the case for the interference of the Law.—The subject matter for the regulation of the Law is—the voluntary conduct of men altering the *status quo* of others without their consent.

"Since men do wrong, the application, in individual cases,

of the principle of accountability, i. e., the RIGHT OF FORCE, must be vested elsewhere than in the person seeking to avail himself of it.—This person may be agent or patient; the principle applies indifferently. . . . The Right of Force necessarily attaches exclusively to that member of the community who declares formally on its behalf the cases to which it is applicable.

"That ought to be the Law of each Community which expresses the moral feeling prevalent in the community."

"The subject matter of Jurisprudence is NATURAL LAW; or, that course of human conduct which is morally enforceable by public authority."

We anticipate that this treatise will be received with great respect, will produce a lasting impression on the thought of the time, and influence the direction of the development of Law as a science in this country. To moral science, also, almost equally with jurisprudential, it holds a bright and steadily burning lamp. In opposition to differing moralists, who have so much more exhaustively than himself treated his great preliminary question; and against jurists, who have done mischief and injury incalculable to scientific morals; it is brave in the author to take up Christ's "golden rule," as the axiomatic principle which furnishes the final test of moral action; and it seems to us that he will enjoy the distinction of having, almost alone among modern writers, contributed to fix this principle scientifically in the place he assigns it. The reader of this volume who pursues Jural studies will wish, that the author's attention may be concentrated on their advancement; and the student of Morals will ardently desire, that so judicious and able a writer should devote himself yet further to the scientific treatment of that subject.

Miscellanies: chiefly Narrative. By THOMAS DE QUINCEY. Edinburgh: James Hogg.

THAT is a cheerful, delightful week in a reviewer's history, which brings him a volume of De Quincey's writings: then, he reads heartily and for his own pleasure, forgetful of the groaning table, on which less agreeably voiced authors lie, and have lain, until from volume after volume seems to come, to said reviewer's ear, a voice of discontented grumbling, or angry disappointment at such neglect. We ourselves confess to having broken off from converse with an erudite and esteemed theologian, and to having put off with a promise an admirable philosopher, who has stood long enough unregarded to begin to look gloomily rebukeful, that we might abandon ourselves to the quaint and picturesque, the grave and subtle, the gay and fanciful, with which we are sure to find Mr. De Quincey abound.

This third volume of the republication of his works, under the general title of *Miscellanies*, contains six articles, two or three of which are among the best of his best productions. "The Spanish Military Nun" is the first;—that strange story of a noble woman's brave daring and deep suffering, which simulates the wildest romance, though it is held by Mr. De Quincey to be sober truth. All the powers of the author's fine imagination, sensitive feeling, quiet humour, and warm-heartedness, are expended on this narrative, evidently out of real love to the heroine and delight in the reproduction of her story. Yet there are blemishes in this paper,—bits of slang, conceits that are only queer, and not beautiful or humorous. In a postscript, it is stated, with strong affirmation, that the Nun's memoirs, on which the author has worked, have received from Spanish authorities a ratification, absolute and without reserve. "Joan of Arc" is one of those essays on which the author's ultimate fame will rest, although but a brief composition of some forty pages. In it, there mingle a true and discerning historical criticism, a delicate appreciation of character (as it may be developed from partial facts and opposed statements), and a deep poetic feeling, such as breathes only in the very finest of De Quincey's impassioned episodes. We must quote its close—

JOAN OF ARC AND THE BISHOP OF BEAUVAIS—"THE GATES OF DEATH."

"Bishop of Beauvais! thy victim died in fire upon a scaffold—thou upon a down bed. But for the departing minutes of life, both are oftentimes alike. At the farewell crisis, when the gates of death are opening, and flesh is resting from its struggles, oftentimes the tortured and the torturer have the same truce from carnal torment; both sink together into sleep, together both, sometimes, kindle into dreams. When the mortal mists were gathering fast upon you two, bishop and shepherd-girl—when the pavilions of life were closing up their shadowy curtains about you—let us try, through the gigantic glooms, to decipher the flying features of your separate visions.

"The shepherd-girl that had delivered France—she, from her dungeon, she, from her baiting at the stake, she, from her duel with fire, as she entered her last dream—saw Domrémy, saw the fountain of Domrémy, saw the pomp of forests in which her childhood had wandered. That Easter festival, which man had denied to her languishing heart—that resurrection of spring time, which the darkness of dungeons had intercepted from her, hungering after the glorious liberty of forests—were by God given back into her hands, as jewels that had been stolen from her by robbers. With those, perhaps (for the minutes of dreams can stretch into ages), was given back to her by God the bliss of childhood. By special privilege, for her might be created, in this farewell dream, a second childhood, innocent as the first; but not, like that, sad

with the gloom of a fearful mission in the rear. This mission had now been fulfilled. The storm was weathered, the skirts even of that mighty storm were drawing off. The blood that she was to reckon for had been exacted; the last tears that she was to shed in secret had been paid to the last. The hatred to herself in all ages had been faced steadily, had been suffered, had been survived. And in her last fight upon the scaffold she had triumphed gloriously: victoriously she had tasted the stings of death. For all, except this comfort from her farewell dream, she had died—died, amidst the tears of ten thousand enemies—died, amidst the drums and trumpets of armies—died, amidst peals redoubling upon peals, volleys upon volleys, from the saluting clarions of martyrs.

"Bishop of Beauvais! because the guilt-burdened man is in dreams haunted and waylaid by the most frightful of his crimes, and because upon that fluctuating mirror—rising (like the mocking mirrors of *mirage* in Arabian deserts) from the fens of death—most of all are reflected the sweet countenances which the man has laid in ruins; therefore I know, bishop, that you also, entering your final dream, saw Domrémy. That fountain, of which the witnesses spoke so much, showed itself to your eyes in pure morning dews; but neither dews, nor the holy dawn, could cleanse away the bright spots of innocent blood upon its surface. By the fountain, bishop, you saw a woman seated, that hid her face. But, you draw near, the woman raises her wasted features. Would Domrémy know them again for the features of her child? Ah, but you know them bishop, well! Oh, mercy! what a groan was that which the servants, waiting outside the bishop's dream at his bedside, heard from his labouring heart, as at this moment he turned away from the fountain and the woman, seeking rest in the forests afar off. Yet not so to escape the woman, whom once again he must behold before he dies. In the forest to which he prays for pity, will he find a respite? What a tumult, what a gathering of feet is there! In glades, where only wild deer should run, armies and nations are assembling; towering in the fluctuating crowd are phantoms that belong to departed hours. There is the great English Prince, Regent of France. There is my Lord of Winchester, the princely cardinal, that died and made no sign. There is the Bishop of Beauvais, clinging to the shelter of thickets. What building is that which hands so rapid are raising? Is it a martyr's scaffold? Will they burn the child of Domrémy a second time? No: it is a tribunal that rises to the clouds; and two nations stand around it, waiting for a trial. Shall my Lord of Beauvais sit again upon the judgment-seat, and again number the hours for the innocent? Ah! no: he is the prisoner at the bar. Already all is waiting: the mighty audience is gathered, the court is hurrying to their seats, the witnesses are arrayed, the trumpets are sounding, the judge is taking his place. Oh! but this is sudden, my lord, have you no counsel? 'Counsel, I have none; in heaven above, or in earth beneath, there is none that would take a brief from me: all are silent.' Is it, indeed, come to this? Alas! the time is short, the tumult is wonderful, the crowd stretches away into infinity, but yet I will search in it for somebody to take your brief: I know of somebody that will be your counsel. Who is this that cometh from Domrémy? Who is she in bloody coronation robes from Rheims? Who is she that cometh with blackened flesh from walking the furnaces of Rouen? This is she, the shepherd-girl, counsellor that had none for herself, whom I choose, bishop, for yours. She it is, I engage, that shall plead my lord's brief. She it is, bishop, that would plead for you: yes, bishop, SHE—when heaven and earth are silent."

An essay on the System of the Heavens, as revealed by Lord Rosse's Telescope, is designed, "from amongst the many relations of astronomy—to man, to his earthly habitation, to the motions of his daily life, to his sense of illimitable grandeur, to his dim anticipations of changes overhead, concurrently with changes on earth—to select such as might allow of a solemn and impassioned, or of a gay and playful treatment." It is a remarkable piece of writing, in which, "through the light torrent *spray* of fanciful images and allusions, the reader catches at intervals momentary glimpses of objects vast and awful in the rear." In this paper occurs a highly fanciful description of the great nebula in Orion, as a horrible and appalling monster; to which exception has been taken by several of the author's critics. He has now taken the pains to vindicate his dreamy fancy in a serious note, and by an engraving of the nebula, as figured by Sir John Herschel; but we are still unable to desecrate therein the awful features which haunt Mr. De Quincey's imagination.

We must only name, further, the paper on "Modern Superstition," as full of out-of-the-way learning, and singular illustration of the truth—that the power of the supernatural is not extinct. It is written with an indecisive feeling that becomes the subject; but with less than the author's usual passion and power of imagination, except in occasional passages. With one fine passage we will close our notice of this fascinating book.

THE OCEAN AND THE DESERT—THEIR SUPERNATURAL TERRORS.

"In this world there are two forms of perfect solitude—the ocean and the desert: the wilderness of the barren sands, and the wilderness of the barren waters. Both are the parents of inevitable superstitions—of terrors, solemn, ineradicable, eternal. Sailors and the children of the desert are alike overrun with spiritual hauntings, from accidents of peril essentially connected with those modes of life, and from the eternal spectacle of the infinite. Voices seem to blend with the raving of the sea, which will for ever impress the feeling of beings more than human; and every chamber of the great wilderness, which, with little interruption, stretches from the Euphrates to the western shores of Africa, has its own peculiar terrors both as to sights and sounds. In the wilderness of Zin, between Palestine and the Red Sea, a section of the desert well known in these days to our own countrymen, bells are heard daily pealing for matins or for vespers from some phantom convent that no search of Christian or of Bedouin Arab has ever been able to discover. These bells have sounded since the Crusades. Other sounds, trumpets, the *Alala* of armies, &c., are heard in other regions of the desert. Forms, also, are seen of more peo-

ple than have any right to be walking in human paths: sometimes forms of avowed terror; sometimes, which is a case of far more danger, appearances that mimic the shapes of men, and even of friends or comrades. This is a case much dwelt on by the old travellers, and which throws a gloom over the spirit of all Bedouins, and of every cafile or caravan. We all know what a sensation of loneliness or 'eeriness' (to use an expressive term of the ballad poetry), arises to any small party assembling in a single room of a vast desolate mansion: how the timid among them fancy continually that they hear some remote door opening, or trace the sound of suppressed footsteps from some distant staircase. Such is the feeling in the desert, even in the midst of the caravan. The mighty solitude is seen: the dread silence is anticipated which will succeed to this brief transit of men, camels, and horses. Awe prevails even in the midst of society; but, if the traveller should loiter behind from fatigue, or be so imprudent as to ramble aside—should he from any cause once lose sight of his party, it is held that his chance is small of recovering their traces. And why? Not chiefly from the want of footmarks, where the wind effaces all impressions in half an hour, or of eyemarks, where all is one blank ocean of sand, but much more from the sounds or the visual appearances which are supposed to beset and to seduce all insulated wanderers. Everybody knows the superstitions of the ancients about the *Nympholeptoi*, those who had seen Pan and the nymphs. But far more awful are the existing superstitions, throughout Asia and Africa, as to the perils of those who are phantom-haunted in the wilderness. It is the traveller's own fault, [however] warned as he is continually by the extreme anxiety of Arab leaders or guides, with respect to all who stray to any distance, if he is duped or enticed by these pseudo-men. But there is a second disaster, according to the Arab superstition, awaiting those whose eyes are once opened to the discernment of these phantoms. To see them, or to hear them, even where the traveller is careful to refuse their lures, entails the certainty of death in no long time. This is another form of that universal faith which made it impossible to survive a bodily commerce, by whatever sense, with a spiritual being."

And so we might go on with a dissertation on the phantom-world, which he who reads will not forget; which sometimes chills, sometimes awes, sometimes amuses, but always interests both for its traditions, and its own manner of narrating them. The upshot of the review of these superstitions is,—that throughout Christendom they exhibit a pretty regular correspondence; that for one such superstition which the Pagans had, we can produce twenty— which may be accounted for, in that Paganism had slight root in the profounder mysteries of spiritual nature; and, lastly, that the idea of *Ghosts* is "peculiarly Christian"—so that Mr. De Quincey even says: "The *Christian Ghost* is too awful a presence, with too large a substratum of the real, the impassioned, the human, for my present purpose!"

The Life of Mrs. Sherwood (chiefly Autobiographical). Edited by her Daughter, SOPHIA KELLY, Authoress of the "De Cliffords," &c. London: Darton and Co.

THE familiar works of Mrs. Sherwood, by which the childhood and youth of two generations have been delighted, must have prepared a considerable body of readers to receive with interest a Memoir of her life. We congratulate ourselves on this Memoir being autobiographical; both because our old and faded admiration for Mrs. Sherwood is revived (and with it the memory of bygone days), and finds delight in this direct sort of contact with her; and because, with all tenderness to Mrs. Kelly, we fear that the work would have been but poorly done by her hands, since they show feebleness and insufficiency in the concluding chapters (and even in the Preface), which it has been her duty to add to her mother's manuscript. Sincere respect and delicacy towards the feeling of a daughter, who may well be excused the indulgence of much emotion and something of sentiment in speaking of such a mother, will restrain our further criticism of these portions of the work: and of Mrs. Sherwood's autobiography we will be content to say, in the way of general criticism, that it is too minute and diffuse, and rather too self-conscious, but still extremely interesting in its reminiscences of the times and people of her youth, and, on the whole, pleasing in its presentation of the genial, admirable woman herself.

Mrs. Sherwood, born Mary Martha Butt, made, as she tells us, "her appearance in this world of many changes, on the 6th of May, 1775." Her father was then Rector of Stanford, in Worcestershire, and afterwards became Vicar of Kidderminster, to which town the family removed while she was yet a child. Mr. Butt appears to have been an amiable and accomplished man, benevolent and conscientious, but without any deep or spiritual knowledge of religion. He was one of the King's Chaplains; and, in his turn, preached at Court certain sermons, which produced a good impression of his talents and loyalty, and were subsequently published. He mixed much with good society; so that his young daughter, who was always injudiciously taught by him that she was to turn out a "genius," acquired tastes and habits by which her real education was as much assisted as by formal instruction. Notwithstanding his Court connexion, and the aristocratic influences that more or less constantly surrounded him, this worthy Vicar was liberal to all Dissenters, and friendly with the Dissenting ministers of Kidderminster. With his liberality there mingled some-

thing of eccentricity. Whenever a "charity sermon" was preached at either of the chapels of the Dissenters, he was accustomed himself to go, in gown and cassock, and hold the plate at the door; sometimes placing his daughter before him to aid in that service. Once, too, on finding a company of "Ranters" preaching in the streets, he took off his hat while he rode past them, out of respect to the exercise they were engaged in and the Bible they held in their hands. Mrs. Butt, the wife of this good man, was a characterless sort of woman; mentally cultivated, but fond of retirement and isolation; yet very highly esteemed by her husband, who even celebrated her excellences in not unpoetical verse. In the picture Mrs. Sherwood gives us of her home and early days, there is much to interest, both for her own sake, and for pleasant remembrances of domestic customs and habits of society now passed away. Up to her fifteenth year, she herself was only a tall, awkward girl, sometimes painfully conscious of her ungainly figure, yet taking little pride in a face that must have been more than comely; greatly afraid of being played with or noticed by men; innocent and simple in character; and with no other signs of her becoming an authoress than a fondness for story-telling and for the exercise of the imagination. Scattered through the rather lengthy narrative of these years, there are odds and ends of gossip about many persons in whom the world takes an interest, which save the story from becoming tedious by its diffuseness. For instance, we get a glimpse of the boyhood of a celebrated physician, who has since become eminent in his profession and in literature.

"I think it must have been this Christmas, that a friend of my brother's, Master Kidd, came to spend some time with us. Oh! what a merry boy was this, and how did he disconcert my mother by his restless manner. He had a way, on almost every occasion, of crying out, 'Which way does the crow fly?' which I thought singularly witty; but the most amusing part about him was his astonishing appetite. He used to go into the kitchen before every meal, and stuff huge pieces of bread, in order, as he was wont to say, lest he should terrify Mrs. Butt at table, and make her ask, 'Which way the crow flew?' And only to think that this same boy is now a grave erudite physician; a man of learning and talent, a man whose standing in society speaks for itself, publicly declaring his merit and worth. He was a most sincere, warm-hearted youth."

Mr. Butt was a friend of the late Dr. Valpy, of Reading; and on his return from his annual visit to St. James's generally spent some days at his house. This eventually led to a determination to place his daughter at a well-reputed school, kept in Reading Abbey, by a Monsieur and Madame St. Q—. There the young Miss Butt, then sixteen years of age, underwent something like regular training—although the school was by no means favourable to her moral culture, as may be judged from the fact that she never saw a Bible there, and was once greatly ridiculed for producing her own, and reading in it. Here, too, on the occasions of her father's visits, she was introduced into a good deal of society, wearing "a blond cap, with pink ribbons and a white ostrich-feather, which, with a white frock and pink sash, she thought very superior." Among Dr. Valpy's familiar friends was Dr. Mitford, then a physician in the town, and father of the Miss Mitford whom everybody knows by her beautiful "Our Village" and other works. Of her we hear:—

"I remember once going to a church in the town, and being taken into Mrs. Mitford's pew, where I saw the young authoress, Miss Mitford, then about four years old. Miss Mitford was standing on the seat, and so full of play that she set me on to laugh in a way which made me thoroughly ashamed. When next we met, Miss Mitford had become a middle-aged woman, and I was an old one."

After leaving school, her first work, "The Traditions," was published in 1794—a work written privately, and injudiciously published to gratify her father's fondness. She was then in her nineteenth year, and had rapidly matured under the influences of the cultivated society to which she had been freely introduced. In September, 1795, Mr. Butt died, after suffering repeated strokes of paralysis. Mrs. Butt then removed to Bridgenorth, which henceforth was the home of the family until Miss Butt married. Previously to her father's death, she had commenced a second work, "Margarita," in which she had attempted to sketch his character, in the person of Canon Bernardo. The volume was completed and published a year or two afterwards; and from that time its author gave to the public, in a continuous succession, the works by which she became universally known as one of the most successful writers of the day. We cannot undertake to chronicle these successive appearances, nor to enumerate the works themselves; they were very numerous, and always attended with popular welcome and applause.

Several years were filled up with visits to different friends, in various parts of the country, and in the round of fashionable amusements of the day. A very pure moral feeling and correct view of life and its duties was preserved, through many scenes by which common minds would have been seduced into worldliness, or betrayed into absolute irreligion. But, as yet, nothing had taken place which Mrs. Sherwood, in later life, could admit to be spiritual renewal. She was interested in reli-

gion, laboured diligently in Sabbath-schools, and wrote little works having a religious purpose; but neither were her views clear, nor her heart under the influence of evangelical motives.

In June, 1803, Miss Butt married her cousin, Henry Sherwood, a lieutenant in the 53rd regiment, who had already served in the West Indies. They had been companions from childhood, when the young Henry was frequently an inmate at his uncle's hospitable parsonage. After some varieties, pleasing and unpleasing, of life in officers' quarters, in English barracks, Mrs. Sherwood had to contemplate a voyage to India, whither the regiment of her husband was ordered. She had now become a mother; and her husband had been appointed paymaster of his regiment. A very interesting narrative of the voyage, and of the incidents and vicissitudes of their chequered life in India—where children were born to them, some of whom they left beneath its sands when they returned home—must be passed over by us, from mere inability to find room either for its leading incidents or adequate quotation. The greatest event of the sojourn in India, was the formation of a close and intimate friendship with the good Henry Martyn, and other persons of piety and excellence by whom he was surrounded. The influence of these associations helped to make better known to Mrs. Sherwood the true religious life, which has the redemptive work of Christ for its root and the Spirit for its element,—a life which, however, yet for some time was unawakened in her own soul, while general purity of feeling and habits of worship formed for her a sort of religion, from which evangelical faith and feeling were wanting. A few words, describing the first impression produced by Mr. Martyn, may be interesting to our readers.

"Mr. Martyn received Mr. Sherwood not as a stranger, but as a brother,—the child of the same father. As the sun was already low, he must needs walk back with him to see me. I perfectly remember the figure of that simple-hearted and holy young man, when he entered our bungalow. He was dressed in white, and looked very pale, which, however, was nothing singular in India; his hair, a light brown, was raised from his forehead, which was a remarkably fine one. His features were not regular, but the expression was so luminous, so intellectual, so affectionate, so beaming with divine charity, that no one could have looked at his features, and thought of their shape or form,—the out-bearing of his soul would absorb the attention of every observer. There was a very decided air, too, of the gentleman about Mr. Martyn, and a perfection of manners which, from his extreme attention to minute civilities, might seem almost inconsistent with the general bent of his thoughts to the most serious subjects. He was as remarkable for ease as for cheerfulness, and in these particulars, this journal does not give a graphic account of this blessed child of God. I was much pleased at the first sight of Mr. Martyn; but I had no anticipation of his afterward becoming so distinguished as he subsequently did. And if I anticipated it little, he, I am sure, anticipated it less; for he was one of the humblest of men."

We may add, that many particulars respecting this devoted man and his labours are added, at some length, by Mrs. Sherwood, which will greatly attract those who revere and love his memory. We pass on to Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood's return to this country, which took place after some years; but we are entirely unable to assign a date accurately, as in this part of the work the year is never given with the month in which occurrences took place. The loving benevolence which had made Mrs. Sherwood a hard and active worker for others' good when in India, was not laid aside on reaching home. Although their family consisted of five children, they found room for two Indian orphans and another motherless girl. We believe there must be hearts to remember Mrs. Sherwood for higher reasons than that she wrote beautiful books; and that her private life was filled with sweet charities and holy deeds. From the record of a later period we make an extract, which touchingly illustrates this view of her character. She had been invited with her family to Weedon barracks, there to meet again the "old beloved 53rd Regiment," with which Mr. Sherwood had actively served in India.

"On the Friday, in passing through the hall, I found it half-filled with officers, and as many as eight members of the band, all waiting to see me. The youths stood together, and as I went up to them, they gathered round me and formed a circle, their eyes sparkling with pleasure. They were all full grown, tall, military men, finely drawn up, and well acquainted with what was due from themselves to me. For an instant, I knew not one of them, but soon I recognised in them the babes I had nursed, and dressed, and lulled to sleep, and the boys I had taught whilst yet scarce able to lisp their letters. The finest, or at least one of the finest among them, for they one and all looked well, came forward and told me who he was, 'William Coleman.' Then came Flitcheroff, who had been one of my particular nurselings; Elliott, who had the same especial claim on my regard; Roberts and Ross; Hartley and Botheroyd; and not one of these had even one parent. I cannot say what I felt, but I own I was relieved when the meeting was over, and I could retire to pray and weep for my orphan boys. Our first introduction was in the far-off East, our second in England, and once more we shall be united, through our blessed Redeemer, in glory, where together we shall join in one eternal strain of praise. Such a minute is worth many, many petty annoyances."

The records of after years seem, as Mrs. Sherwood herself says, "to get shorter and shorter as life was less varied;" but we rejoice to find her add, that, "like the uneventful periods of history, those

uneventful years were the happiest times." Inter-course with kind and appreciative friends, tidings of the usefulness of her various works, and "sweet accounts of her Indian orphans," mixed with the changes of her children's marriages and other domestic incidents, made up the now quietly flowing years of her life. In passing, let us express surprise that such a woman as Mrs. Sherwood should make such an entry as the following—a very ignorant one:—

"I heard from a Dr. Morrison, in China, that he was translating my little work of 'Henry and his Bearer,' into the Chinese language, and that he had seen it in the Cingalese."

The residence of Mr. Sherwood and his family had for some time been at Worcester. With a view to the health of their children that establishment was broken up, and they travelled on the continent. At Geneva, Mrs. Sherwood became acquainted with Dr. Malan—an intimacy that proved "sweet and refreshing." From him she received the instructions which she considered to have furnished her, for the first time, with clear evangelical views, and to have made her truly a partaker of the Divine grace. Dr. Malan's ministry was also made "decidedly useful" to her daughters. On returning from the continent, a painfully interesting circumstance occurred—the vessel also bore home, from Naples, and from new honours such as are usually paid only to crowned heads, the stricken, helpless, and dying author of "Waverley." Bereavements and births, joys and sorrows, "the common lot,"—such is the story of the closing days. The narrative of them breathes a cheerful piety. Old age stole on gently; so that even at seventy-four Mrs. Sherwood could read the smallest print, write three or four hours a day, and was still engaged in literary work, and in definite studies, especially of the Hebrew language and the elucidation of Scripture Types. The autobiography was brought down to the end of 1846; and she then wrote—"Am I here to close these memorandums? Shall I ever add another year?" On the 23rd of January following, she inserted the words, "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on Thee;" and this was the last entry.

A deep and sorrowful gloom rested over the last days of Mrs. Sherwood's life. Captain Sherwood was for some time a confirmed invalid; and while looking for his departure, the beloved son-in-law with whom they resided, suddenly died. Retrenchment and removal from Worcester were necessitated. A house was taken at Twickenham; and there Captain Sherwood died within six months. Another removal followed; to the house of an only and dear sister, the aged lady betook herself with her widowed daughter. Quiet and sad was the winter of 1849-50. Serious illness brought lassitude of mind and body, with much nervous anxiety. The better days and hours were devoted to the "Types," of which she had been making a Dictionary: this she lived to complete in March, 1851. In the following September she was gathered to her rest.

There are several of Mrs. Sherwood's works that will not yet be forgotten, though the class they belong to is now enriched by the compositions of writers not her inferiors in talent or Christian excellence. Those who, like ourselves, found in her volumes the greater part of the literature of childhood, will be glad to peruse this interesting autobiography.

Synonyms of the New Testament. Being the Substance of a Course of Lectures addressed to the Theological Students of King's College, London. By RICHARD CHEVENIX TRENCH, B.D., Professor of Divinity, King's College. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co. London: J. W. Parker and Son.

WE believe that every student of the Greek Testament must have felt the inadequacy of common lexicons and general commentaries, as guides to the delicate and often subtle distinctions between particular words, which recur more or less frequently in the original, and are but vaguely and imperfectly represented in our English version. He has perceived the fact of difference or resemblance, where the ordinary helps have not enabled him to understand the difference or resemblance itself. He has turned, perhaps, to Tittmann's *Synonyms*, only to be disappointed by its insufficiency, unequalness, or inferiority to the more exact philology of the present time: and he has felt the need of some other work than this (the only one specially devoted to the subject), in order to a more accurate investigation of the words of the sacred writings. Such have undoubtedly been the experiences and thoughts of numbers engaged in the study, or, as ministers of religion, in the public exposition, of the New Testament: and we are persuaded that the announcement of a work on its *Synonyms*, by Mr. Trench, will be received with satisfaction and large expectation by the whole body of English biblical scholars.

Mr. Trench's reputation as a philological scholar and interpreter of Scripture, is so much better

a guarantee of the character of such a work than any criticism or commendation of ours, that it will be chiefly desired by our readers, that we should permit him to speak for himself as to its objects and plan. There is important truth, deserving especially the attention of young students, in the following remarks:—

"I have never doubted that, setting aside those higher and more solemn lessons, which in a great measure are out of our reach to impart, being to be taught rather by God than men, there are few things which we should have more at heart than to awaken in our scholars an enthusiasm for the grammars and the lexicon. We shall have done much, very much for those who come to us for theological training, and generally for mental guidance, if we can persuade them to have these continually in their hands; if we can make them believe that with these, and out of these, they may be learning more, obtaining more real and lasting acquisitions, such as will stay by them, such as will form a part of the texture of their own minds for ever, that they shall from these be more effectually accomplishing themselves for their future work, than from many a volume of divinity, studied before its time, even if it were worth studying at all, crudely digested, and therefore turning to no true nourishment of the inner man."

On the value of the study of synonyms in general Mr. Trench proceeds to say:—

"The value of this study as a discipline for training the mind into close and accurate habits of thought, the amount of instruction which may be drawn from it, the increase of intellectual wealth which it may yield, all this has been implicitly recognised by well-nigh all great writers—for well-nigh all from time to time have paused, themselves to play the dividers and discerners of words—explicitly by not a few, who have proclaimed the value which this study had in their eyes. And instructive as in any language it must be, it must be eminently so in the Greek—a language spoken by a people of the finest and subtlest intellect, who saw distinctions where others saw none; who divided out to different words what others often were content to huddle under a common term; who were themselves singularly alive to its value, diligently cultivating the art of synonymous distinction, and sometimes even to an extravagant excess; who have bequeathed a multitude of fine and delicate observations on the right distinguishing of their own words to the after world."

And in naming the additional reasons for this study, in respect to the Greek of the New Testament, it is most justly said:—

"If it encourage thoughtful meditation on the exact forces of words, both as they are in themselves, and in their relation to other words, or in any way unveil to us their marvel and their mystery, this can nowhere else have a worth in the least approaching that which it acquires when the words with which we have to do are, to those who receive them aright, words of eternal life; while out of the dead carcasses of the same, if men suffer the spirit of life to depart from them, all manner of corruptions and heresies may be, as they have been, bred.—The words of the New Testament are eminently the *συναγωγὴ* of Christian theology and he who will not begin with a patient study of these, shall never make any considerable, least of all any secure, advances in this: for here, as everywhere else, disappointment awaits him who thinks to possess the whole without first possessing the parts of which that whole is composed."

Mr. Trench, while admitting that he has occasionally derived assistance from the work of Tittmann, to which we have referred, attributes to it "shortcomings and deficiencies," in the selection of synonyms for discrimination, in the manner of grouping them, and in the frequent inadaptation of the investigations to bring out clearly and sharply the differences between them. To this judgment all who have used the work will assent; although the service of Tittmann to the study of the New Testament, at the time at which his volumes appeared, will be cheerfully admitted. Mr. Trench does not pretend to have constructed a complete treatise on the subject. Only fifty groups of synonyms are investigated; and many of the most interesting, he admits, remain untouched. But those selected have great value. Not one of them involves merely a verbal variation; or is other than clearly intelligible in the determination of the force of the words; or fails to give precision to the ideas of the passages of the New Testament in which the compared or contrasted words occur. The very first group (*ἐκκλησία, συναγωγή, πανήγυρις*) brings into distinctness and full force, a considerable number of passages that are usually but loosely apprehended. So, again, in the second, the broad difference between the words *θεός* and *θεότης* is established: the former being "the vaguer, more abstract, and less personal word" which is employed by Paul (Rom. i. 20) in respect to the manifestation of the Divine; the latter, a personal term, implying (as in Col. ii. 9) Deity, absolute, essential Godhead. We know that this discrimination of the values of the words is not new;—it is maintained, for instance, in Dr. Pye Smith's "*Scripture Testimony*;" but Mr. Trench has made it new by the exactness with which he has exhibited it, and the learning and evidence with which he has sustained it. Take again, the inquiry into the words *ἀνάθεμα* and *ἀνάρθεμα*—it has to be determined whether there is room for distinguishing them—whether they are different spellings of the same word, and promiscuously used; or different orthographies which have finally settled and resolved themselves into different words, henceforth independent of each other. After investigating the prevailing form and history of the word in classic Greek, Mr. Trench reaches

a conclusion, which, as a brief and quotable specimen of the work, we will give *verbatim*:—

"But with the translation of the Hebrew Scriptures into Greek, a new thought demanded to find utterance. Those Scriptures spoke of two ways in which things and persons might be holy, set apart for God, devoted to Him. The children of Israel were devoted to Him; God was glorified in them: the wicked Canaanites were devoted to Him; God was glorified in them. This awful fact, that things and persons might be devoted to Him for good, and for evil; that there was such a thing as being 'accursed to the Lord' (Josh. vi. 17; Deut. xiii. 16; Numb. xxi. 1-3); that of the spoil of the same city, a part might be consecrated to the Lord in his treasury, and a part utterly destroyed, and yet this part and that be alike dedicated to Him (Josh. vi. 19, 21); that in more ways than one a thing might be holy unto Him (Lev. xvii. 28),—claimed its expression and utterance now, and found it in the two uses of one word; which, while it remained the same, just differentiated itself enough to indicate in which of the two senses it was employed. And here let it be observed, that those who find separation from God as the central idea of *ἀνάθεμα*, are quite unable to trace a common bond of meaning between it and *ἀνάρθεμα*, which last is plainly separation to God; or to show the point at which they diverge from one another. Rather is it separation to God in both cases. . . . And thus, putting all which has been urged together—the *à priori* probability, drawn from similar phenomena in all languages, that the two forms of a word would gradually have two different meanings attached to them; the wondrous way in which the two aspects of dedication to God are thus set out by slightly different forms of the same word; the fact that every place in the New Testament, where the word occurs, falls in with this scheme; the usage, though not perfectly consistent, of later ecclesiastical books—I cannot but exclude that *ἀνάθεμα* and *ἀνάρθεμα* are employed not accidentally by the sacred writers of the New Covenant in different senses; but that St. Luke uses *ἀνάρθεμα*, because he intends to express that which is dedicated to God for its own honour, as well as for God's glory; St. Paul uses *ἀνάθεμα*, because he intends that which is devoted to God, but devoted, as were the Canaanites of old, to his honour indeed, but its own utter loss; even as in the end every intelligent being, capable of knowing and loving God, must be either *ἀνάθεμα* or *ἀνάρθεμα* to Him."

It will be seen that we have not attempted to represent the scholarship of the volume by this extract. The large use of Greek type involved would prevent that being done in a newspaper criticism. But Mr. Trench needs not, and the public needs not concerning him, any reviewer's assurance, that rich and various learning, delicately careful investigation, independent thought, and perfectly clear statement, eminently distinguish the work before us. He has unquestionable right to say, as he does:—"The book is the result of enough of honest labour, of notices not found ready to hand in Wetstein, or Grotius, or Suicer, in German commentaries, or in lexicons (though I have availed myself of all these), but gathered one by one during many years, to make me feel confident that any who shall hereafter give a better and completer book on the subject, will yet acknowledge a certain amount of assistance derived from these preparatory labours." There is no similar work in English; and we do not doubt it will at once find its way into the library of every biblical student, and into the class-room of every theological college.

Incidents of Travel in Central America, Chiapas, and Yucatan. By the late JOHN LLOYD STEPHENS. With numerous Engravings. Revised from the latest American edition, with additions, by FREDERIC CATHERWOOD. London: A. Hall and Co.

It is not always that the best travellers—those who observe well and adventure boldly—are also the best writers of travel, telling their story picturesquely and vigorously. The late John Lloyd Stephens proved that he was both; and achieved a deservedly great reputation by his "Incidents of Travel in Egypt, Arabia, Petraea, and the Holy Land," and a similar work on "Greece, Turkey, Russia, and Poland." In 1839, Mr. Stephens and Mr. Catherwood projected a Tour in Central America, which occupied eight months of that and the following year. The narrative of this tour was published, with numerous illustrations, in America, in 1841; and both there and in this country, drew immediate attention to the discoveries of the travellers, and the unique and extraordinary works of art they had exhumed. The celebrity of those volumes must have made many of our readers familiar with names in Yucatan, Chiapas, and Guatemala; such as Copan, Palenque, Uxmal, and others; and it will be with interest and pleasure that they find the work reproduced here in one cheap and handsome volume, revised and illustrated anew.

The narrative of this tour is worthy of attention, not merely for the pleasant and attractive features which it, in common with Mr. Stephens's other works, possesses; but as making us acquainted with a country almost unknown, and previously unopened by explorers. The interest of Messrs. Stephens and Catherwood's report of their travel and discovery, centres in the ruined cities which they sought out in the thickets of the forests; and from which they brought to light specimens of an anomalous architecture and art, sufficiently remarkable in themselves, as being unlike that of Greece and Rome, of India, China, or Japan; but still more so, as the remains of a people that has

either disappeared without a remembrance, or is, at least, now without an intelligible history! Speculation has been rife respecting these buried cities, their builders, and their date; but the conclusion at which Mr. Stephens himself arrived, seems to be sustained by antiquarian opinion as the most probable and satisfactory.

"It is the spectacle of a people skilled in architecture, sculpture, and drawing, and beyond doubt, other more perishable arts, and possessing the culture and refinement attendant upon these, not derived from the Old World, but originating and growing up here, without models or masters, having a distinct, separate, independent existence; like the plants and fruits of the soil, indigenous. . . . I am inclined to think that there are not sufficient grounds for the belief in the great antiquity which has been ascribed to these ruins; that they are not the works of a people who have passed away, and whose history has become unknown; but opposed as my idea is to all previous speculations, that they were constructed by the races who occupied the country at the time of the invasion of the Spaniards, or of some not very distant progenitors. And this opinion is founded, first, upon the appearance and condition of the remains themselves. The climate and rank luxuriance of soil are most destructive to all perishable materials. For six months every year exposed to the deluge of tropical rains, and with trees growing through the doorways of buildings and on the tops, it seems impossible, that after a lapse of two or three thousand years, a single edifice could now be standing. The existence of wooden beams, and at Uxmal a perfect state of preservation, confirms this opinion. Secondly, my opinion is founded upon historical accounts. . . . The reader cannot fail to be struck with the general resemblance between the objects described by Bernol Diaz and the scenes referred to in these pages. His account presents to my mind a vivid picture of the ruined cities which we visited, as they once stood, with buildings of lime and stone, painted and sculptured ornaments, and plastered; idols, courts, stone walls, and lofty temples with high ranges of steps."

Mr. Stephens further supports his opinion by analogous discoveries, and by hieroglyphical paintings in Mexican manuscripts, still existing in the libraries of Dresden and Vienna; and concludes with a conjecture to which we do not as freely assent as to the opinion already given:—

"If only three centuries have elapsed since any one of these unknown cities was inhabited, the race of the inhabitants is not extinct. Their descendants are still in the land, scattered, perhaps, and retired, like our own Indians, into wildernesses which have never yet been penetrated by a white man, but not lost; living as their fathers did, erecting the same buildings of 'lime and stone,' with 'ornaments of sculpture and plastered,' 'large courts,' and 'lofty towers with high ranges of steps,' and still carving on tablets of stone the same mysterious hieroglyphics; and if in consideration that I have not often indulged in speculative conjecture, the reader will allow one flight, I turn to that vast and unknown region, untraversed by a single road, wherein fancy pictures that mysterious city seen from the topmost range of the Cordilleras, of unconquered, unvisited, and unsought aboriginal inhabitants."

The original work of Mr. Stephens has been slightly abridged by Mr. Catherwood, in unimportant details, to bring it within the compass of one volume. The illustrations, which are on wood, are more numerous and splendid than those of any similar work ever published in this country. They have been increased in this edition, and are all newly engraved in the most beautiful and artistic manner. It is a book that fixedly occupies and every way delights the mind of the reader; and we hope it will have that large success which its worth and beauty so richly deserve, and thus encourage Mr. Catherwood to a uniform issue of his later explorations with Mr. Stephens in Yucatan.

The Lady Una and her Queendom; or, Reform at the Right End. By the Author of "Home Truths for Home Peace;" &c. London: Longman and Co.

A CORDIAL welcome to the author of "Home Truths," on her re-appearance before the public:—an appearance, by the way, which will delight the discerning, but will mystify the dull and inconsiderate. Any matter-of-fact person who looks at this new work as a fiction in the ordinary sense, will perhaps *push* and *pooh* it, as he discovers its many impossibilities in fact and incident, and will pronounce it "inartistic," inconsistent, or absurd! A "serious" critic committed this vulgar error in noticing the book the other day. As if it were intended to be a picture (however heightened by imagination) of the *real* in fact or the possible in common life! Fancy some very literal personage complaining of Tennyson's *Princess*, or of *The Faery Queen* itself, that it violates probability, and is not conformed to actual life!—and yet that would be rational criticism, as much as such objections to this book. It, in its own way, is "a *Medley*"—a beautiful medley, too; a fantastic, but significant dream; an ideal, in persons and story, designed to embody truths and teach duties, which in plain didactics would be disregarded by many minds, which will yet permit them to be insinuated in poetical forms. Any one who pleases may object to the machinery, so to speak, of the book, as complex and cumbersome; and we ourselves might, perhaps, partly agree: but there is no denying its great beauty in description, its exquisite sentiment, its true piety, and its strong but gentle wisdom. It depicts a Lady Una for the common world of to-day: and we are

sure that every one may rise from its perusal with more purity and fortitude for the duties of home and the society around it.

The clue to the imaginative persons and incidents of the book, is to be found in its concluding chapter; in the words of the grandfather to his grandchildren, when the story of Lady Una and her Queendom has been told:—

"The true principles of all true reform are in your Bibles and your consciences: the proper sphere of all genuine usefulness is in the situation and in the circle in which Providence has placed you. . . . Yes, my dear children, by beginning with your own hearts, by working in your own families and amongst your own possessions, candidly testing your theory by your own practice, or modestly offering your suggestions to others better able to approve their worth, you may all of you, whether 'dreamers or workers,' contribute an important share to the reformation of the country and the world you live in, and hasten the time when 'a man shall not need to say to his neighbour, know thou the Lord, for all shall know Him from the least unto the greatest.' Everything attempted in any other spirit is *idle revolution*, and must fail;—everything effected according to this spirit, is *sound reform*, and will endure for ever."

If in this volume there be nothing like the exhaustion of such a subject as, the principles and methods of true social reform, there are hints and counsels worthy of thought by all, and by *mechanical* and *arbitrary* reformers, especially, whether domestic or political.

Arabic Reading Lessons: (consisting of Extracts from the Koran and other sources, grammatically analysed and translated; with the Elements of Arabic Grammar. By the Rev. N. DAVIS, F.R.I.S.A.; and Mr. B. DAVIDSON. London: Bagster and Son.

The authors of this Arabic manual are both favourably known; Mr. Davis as having travelled and lived among Arabs; Mr. Davidson as the author of the "Analytical Hebrew and Chaldee Lexicon." This little work consists of three parts: an elementary grammar; an analytical reading book; and grammatical exercises. The grammatical portion is very intelligibly written and well arranged; and the whole seems well adapted to the needs of a beginner in Arabic. It is contemplated to follow it with the "Elements of Arabic Conversation," on the plan of "Perrin's Dialogues." The authors suggest to the learner a plan of study, by adhering to which, they are of opinion, that "he will *easily* attain sufficient knowledge to enable him to avail himself, with ease, of works which treat upon the Arabic language more fully."

BRIEF NOTICES.

A Treatise on Relics. By JOHN CALVIN. Newly translated from the French original. With an Introductory Dissertation. Edinburgh: Johnstone and Hunter.—[This treatise is little known, and is well worth reproduction in English. It is crowded with facts; is acute and pungent; its exposures are most remarkable, and its argument irresistible. The Introductory Dissertation occupies the larger part of the volume, and is a very able and valuable performance. It discusses the origin of the worship of relics and images; the compromises of the Church with Paganism; the position and policy of the first Christian Emperors towards Paganism; the spread of heathen ideas and practices in the Church, in the fourth and fifth centuries, and the general state of society during that period; the reaction against image-worship and other superstitions; the origin and development of the legends of the middle ages; and an analysis of the Pagan rites and practices retained in the Romish and Græco-Russian churches. The last chapter is a timely and painfully interesting account of the Græco-Russian Church; its religious condition and social influences, and the prevailing superstitions among the people in whose midst it is dominant. So large an amount of information, so lucidly and powerfully conveyed, can scarcely be found elsewhere by those who turn their attention to the subject. The work is very opportune, and excellent in both its parts. It is also elegantly "got up," and has a good lithograph of the great Reformer.]—*The Land of Sinim, or China and Chinese Missions.* By the Rev. W. GILLESPIE, for Seven Years Missionary at Hong Kong, &c. Edinburgh: Myles Macphail.—[After a preliminary account of China and its people, which usefully condenses a great body of physical, social, and general facts, the author treats at length of the idolatry and superstitions of the Chinese, the difficulties to missionary labour, and the arguments and encouragements for extended Christian exertions. Then follows an account of the principal mission stations at the five ports; and a narrative of the origin and nature of the present Chinese Revolution. The latter alone would just now entitle the book to the widest and welcome reception; but when taken as a whole, it is the most portable, intelligible, and interesting work on China,

and Christian missions to the Chinese, that we could name to the numerous readers who, at this juncture, are anxious to acquaint themselves with the past and present of the mysterious empire now so wonderfully awaking from the dead sleep of ages. It has our warmest word of recommendation.]—*Vestiges of Divine Vengeance; or, The Dead Sea and the Cities of the Plain.* By W. ELFE TAYLER. London: Wertheim and Macintosh.—[The first part of this useful little work describes the Dead Sea, its history, its dangers, and the exploration of its shores by Robinson, Lynch, and De Saulcy. The second, gives the fullest particulars (condensed from the cumbrous work of De Saulcy,) of the supposed discovery of the sites of Sodom, Gomorrah, Zoar, Zeboim, and Admah; and considers the credibility and value of these discoveries. The affirmative conclusion is arrived at. He has an excellent gift of sifting complex materials, and presenting their results clearly and effectively to popular readers: and this volume will be be thankfully greeted by intelligent persons as treating the whole subject more satisfactorily than any previous work.]—*The Student's Manual:* by Rev. JOHN TODD. With a Preface by Rev. T. BINNEY. London: Knight and Son.—[This well-known work here appears in a new edition—the best that has been issued in this country. Mr. Binney's Preface is characteristic and capital. He points out weak places in the author's views on particular subjects; and endeavours, with much discretion and force, to prevent a student's losing the benefit of his wise counsels through discovering that his judgment is at fault on certain questions. Mr. Binney especially discusses Mr. Todd's indiscriminate and vehement condemnation of the reading of novels and poetry. Former editions of this book have trifled with the author's text: it is here given as it came from his own hand.]—*The Pope the Antichrist, and the Church of Rome the Great Foretold Apostasy, &c.* Being Strictures on the Rev. C. M. Fleury's Lecture on Prophecy relating to the Russian Empire. By the author of "Coming Events." London: Houlston and Co.—[The historicising interpreters of unfulfilled prophecy have their hands full: we deem them quite a *pestilent* race, and desire their extermination; a consummation seemingly near at hand, for they have begun to "bite and devour one another." To the author of this tractate we have nothing disrespectful to say. Much of what he has written is true in fact, but is not an interpretation of prophecy. Our judgment is strongly against his principles, and many of his views. He writes loosely enough: but it is worse that he is incorrectly informed. For instance, when he speaks of "Preterists" among interpreters, who can think he has read Hengstenberg, since he says,—"*These gentlemen tell us that the events figured out in the Apocalypse were trivial in themselves, and only of importance when viewed in a spiritual point of view.*" Of this class were the learned Grotius, Hengstenberg, Stephenson, &c., &c! And of what he calls the "Intermediate" interpreters he dogmatically asserts: "in this class are to be found the only legitimate interpreters of prophecy."—"this is the class sanctioned by the church:"—and he glories in these as its luminaries, "Elliott, Keith, Cunningham, Faber, Mede,"—may we also commend to him *Dr. Cumming*?]—*The Apostle Paul and his Times.* By Mrs. STALLYBRASS. London: Ward and Co.—[This elegant volume was originally written for the pupils of the authoress at the Ladies' College, Clapton; and has the refined and thoughtful character which adapts it to educated young persons especially, while not without claims to a general popularity. It is pleasingly written; perhaps with a little too much *fineness* of expression. It evinces a thorough study of the life of the Apostle, and the history of the primitive Gentile Church. It is at once a familiar exposition of the Acts of the Apostles, a portraiture of the greatest character and life in the early church, and a practical exhibition of a resplendent example.]—*Nettleton and his Labours: being the Memoir of Dr. Nettleton.* By BENNET TYLER, D.D. Remodelled in some parts, with specimens of his Sermons and Addresses, and an Introduction, by Rev. A. A. BONAR, Collare. Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.—[Dr. Nettleton was a very remarkable man: and it is believed that he was the means of spiritual good to some 30,000 of his fellow men! The labours of such a life are worthy of profound attention. As a revivalist, Dr. Nettleton was not a "new measure man:" his influence was a legitimate one; not exercised by the aids of eloquent oratory, or terrible denunciation, or "anxious benches" and other extravagances; but by the full, clear, and simple preaching of the doctrine of the cross, as apprehended by Calvinists of the Edwards' school. Without assenting entirely to all the views of the author and editor of

this work, we esteem it a valuable and instructive memoir of a man on whom God put high honour in the work of "saving souls from death."—*Youthful Pilgrims; or Memorials of Young Persons of the Society of Friends*. London: W. and F. G. Cash.—[This book contains many indubitable instances of child-piety, but not child-like. It cannot be read without interest; but it is not on every young person that its impression would, as we think, be healthy and improving. We believe thoroughly that the spiritual life may be awakened in very young children; but we would not have it simulate the experiences and sentiments of those of mature years: and, without implying anything censorious or uncharitable, we may say from honest conviction, that the discipline of the Society of Friends does not appear to us most favourable for the unfolding of a natural and free religious life in infantile minds.]—*Biographical Memoirs of Members of the Religious Society of Friends, from its rise to 1653*. By EDWARD and T. J. BACKHOUSE, and the late THOMAS MOUNCEY. Vol. I. London: W. and F. G. Cash.—[We love and reverence the memory of George Fox and some of the early Friends; and we welcome a volume in which sympathetic and authoritative sketches of their lives are contained. Its fault is, that the memoirs are too brief; sometimes too brief to be appropriately interesting; often too much so to allow the disclosure of their inward life, for which they are chiefly worthy of our study. It is perhaps owing to the peculiar views and characteristic habits of Friends, that their literature is calm even to coldness, and quiet even to being without tone. Such defects, for so they seem to us, detract from the interest and power of the book before us. Yet is it a volume which not only deserves a place in the libraries of Friends, but of all others, who would preserve records of the lives of those who have been eminent in excellence, in labour, and in suffering, in all sections of the Church of Christ.]—*Swedenborg: a Biography and an Exposition*. By EDWIN PAXTON HOOD. London: A. Hall and Co.—[It is probable that this work has cost Mr. Hood more reading, more hard thinking, and more careful pains, than any other he has published: and, as an expression of his own catholicity, and instance of his mental power, it is, also, perhaps, his best. But it is not satisfying to us, either as a biography or exposition. It will principally be of service to those who, previously having known nothing of Swedenborg, may rise from its perusal with something like a general notion of the man, his purposes, and his views. To those who have been accustomed to regard this great man as an impostor or a fanatic, we heartily commend it; as more suited to them in the first effort to make an acquaintance with Swedenborg than any other work known to us. But we are inclined to ask Mr. Hood: how long, how deeply, and how far in his own writings, he has himself engaged in the study of Swedenborg? And, again, what breadth, and depth, and accuracy of philosophical attainments can he show, as the justification of his *ipse dixit*, that Swedenborg has discussed the "very same matters" as Sir William Hamilton treats in his "Philosophy of the Unconditioned," "Conditions of the Thinkable," and "Testimonies to the Limitation of our Knowledge from the Limitation of our Faculties," (oddly and absurdly perverted by Mr. Hood into "The Limitation of our Knowledge to our Faculties"), with "more clearness of perception, with far less ambiguity and darkness of phraseology," than the Edinburgh philosopher? We might, we do, answer him with our dogmatical assertion, that if Mr. Hood had understood Sir William Hamilton at all, "ambiguity" and "darkness" are the last things he would have charged upon him. We ventured once before, in a heartily friendly spirit, and we do so again, to warn Mr. Hood against affectations in writing:—he sadly sins in this book in the way of conceits and impertinences of manner. We regret it, just because he can be truly dignified or finely eloquent. If he were less than a thoroughly independent and original thinker, and genuine, noble-hearted man, we should not have taken the trouble to write these slight criticisms.]—*A Model for Men of Business; or, Lectures on the Character of Nehemiah*. By HUGH STOWELL, M.A. London: Hatchard and Co.—[These sermons are dedicated by the preacher to his flock (through whose kindness they were reported), as "a fair specimen of his ordinary ministrations—of the way in which he has striven to weave the golden threads of evangelical doctrine into the texture of everyday duty and character." Any Christian would be glad that such discourses should be delivered in any pulpit; especially in a Church of England pulpit, to a Manchester audience, to those who are greatly absorbed in the business and exposed to the spirit-weakening influences of a great manufacturing and commercial

town. They are practical, faithful, out-spoken; always pointed, often powerful, sometimes really eloquent. They have not as much of hard thought, or of the unfolding of the Scriptures, as we should think desirable in sermons—desirable, particularly, that the Christian ministry may fulfil its educational design; but they are not without originality of conception and treatment, or deficient in the knowledge of men and their daily world. They are likely to raise Canon Stowell in the estimation of those who know him chiefly by his polemical tastes and platform appearances.]—*Sketches of Scripture Female Characters*. Dedicated to her Children by the VISCOUNTESS HOOD. London: J. W. Parker and Son.—[This genuinely Christian book is of a higher order, as a piece of literature, than most religious works of a popular cast. The Viscountess Hood claims sincere homage, as lady, as mother, and as authoress. The full heart and fine feeling of her work, win the sympathies and secure the attention of its readers. The scenes of its histories are put picturesquely before the mind; the incidents are vividly described; and the characters are appreciatively and truthfully developed. Written everywhere with elegance (and perhaps sometimes too elegant), there are also passages that rise to true and simple beauty. A woman's heart has prompted the "reading" of these characters; and they here and there really gain a significance from these delicate womanly instincts, which mere knowledge could not impart to them. The didactic element of the book is unobtrusive, as it should be; and suited to commend to the heart a wise and holy domestic life.]—*Jesus Tempted in the Wilderness*. Three Discourses, by ADOLPHE MONOD, of Paris. Translation sanctioned and revised by the Author. London: Partridge and Oakey.—[The "mysteries" of the Temptation of our Lord the author does not attempt to solve. Regarding that temptation as the type of our own, and as presenting to us an example, that we should do as he did in conflict with the spirit of darkness, M. Monod treats the subject practically, under the heads, the conflict, the victory, and the arms. We scarcely can satisfy ourselves with giving only this brief notice to so admirable a little work; but in a sentence may say, that it is the profoundest and at the same time the simplest discussion of the subject of Temptation we remember to have read. In true wisdom, deep spirituality, refined feeling, and exquisite beauty, it is all that its author's "Woman" and "St. Paul" would lead his former readers to expect, and all that is worthy of his own fine nature and Christian devotedness. Some parts of the work especially address themselves to young pastors, —who will gladly sit at the feet of such a teacher; and in whose life the preacher discerns a moment analogous to the Lord's days of temptation—the close of their preparations and the beginning of their public life. But to all men and women in their daily toil, and trial, and temptation—and even to youth and children in their exposedness and weakness—do these discourses appeal; and for all, there are loving counsels, thoughts worthy to be treasured, and words that will stimulate to faith and duty.]—*Short Arguments about the Millennium*. A Book for the Times. By B. C. YOUNG. Leeds: J. Heaton and Son. London: Houlston and Co.—[A secondary title to this little book describes its purpose: "Plain Proofs for Plain Christians, that the coming of Christ will not be pre-millennial; that his reign on earth will not be personal." We exceedingly rejoice in its appearance. Millenarianism has been spreading a good deal; and is giving currency to fanciful and arbitrary interpretations of the Scripture, and is involving its disciples in much bad theology, and in practical views that can bear only evil fruits. Mr. Young has taken up the whole subject with a really masterly grasp; acutely detecting and exposing the errors and weak points of his antagonists; reasoning fairly and convincingly with them; investigating the Scriptures on which they rely, or on which he relies in controverting their positions, with much critical ability and spiritual discernment; and writing with the simplicity and point which thoroughly adapt his book to "plain Christians," while it is thoughtful and careful and comprehensive enough, to gain the hearing, the respect, and the hearty approval of the most cultivated and studious. It is a good service, excellently well rendered, to the cause of a rational and Scriptural theology for the mass of Christian readers.]—*The Evangelical System Considered in its Various Aspects*. By the Rev. JOHN STOCK. Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged. Leeds: Heaton. London: Houlston and Co.—[Already this work has been introduced by us to our readers: in this second edition "an entirely new chapter is added; that on the Personality of the Saviour's Deity has been re-cast

and re-written, and points not sufficiently elucidated before have been amplified." Some twenty-five pages of fresh matter have been thus added, and it is thereby increased in fitness to its special purpose, and in worthiness of public acceptance.]—*Friendly Discussions with my Priest*. By the late Rev. JUAN CALDERON. London: Jackson and Walford.—[The author, born a Spaniard, early became a priest; but twenty-five years ago, having become a convert to Protestantism, crossed the Pyrenees, married, and became a faithful preacher of the Gospel. In 1845 he came to London; where he has laboured in various ways for the evangelization of Spain—correcting two editions of the Spanish Bible, editing the only Spanish religious periodical published in this country, and preaching in his own language. His recent decease is greatly and most sincerely lamented. This little work, completed not long before his death, will be very interesting to English Protestants; but is especially adapted to Romanist readers, and (in the original) to Spaniards. Its argument is clear and cogent: its spirit moderate and wise.]—*The Bible and its History: the Manuscript Literature, Translation, and Early Printing of the Sacred Volume*. By the Rev. W. TARBOTTON, Limerick. London: John Snow.—[An intelligible and interesting summary of the varied information specified in the title; condensing the matter of many volumes, and the results of the best investigations of the subject; and pervaded by a practical spirit, which successfully aims at making the knowledge imparted helpful to faith and piety.]—*A Defence of Religion*. By HENRY W. CROSSKEY. (Chapman's Library for the People.) London: John Chapman.—[The religion which the author defends has these articles,—that there is a God, the Perfect one; that the service due to him is "the adequate culture of all the powers of human nature;" that man is destined to an immortal life, which the Omnipotence of Creative Love shall render blessed; and that "the Bible of this absolute religion is the material and spiritual Universe." In brief, *Theism merely*, is the religion of the book: yet it is intense enough in conviction and feeling for the author to reason earnestly and eloquently with the Atheist and Sceptic. There is beautiful thought and powerful writing in these forty-seven pages; and much might be admitted by a Christian, although much more is far short of a Christian faith,—and the whole view of religion advocated, opposed to, and subversive of, a Christian faith. The work is dedicated to Mr. Holyoake, as a "man who, notwithstanding his inability to share the Theist's faith, must permit a Theist [the author] to regard his brave sincerity, and reverence for truth and justice, as acceptable worship at the altar of the Holy of Holies!"—Conceive God as you will, and is it then possible that involuntary worship is "acceptable" to Him, and blesses the worshipper?—*Missionary and Ministerial Life in the Highlands: being a Memoir of the Rev. John Campbell, late of Oban*. Edinburgh: A. Fullarton and Co.—[We are sorry that this deeply interesting little work has been so long unnoticed by us. It contains a sketch of the character and labours of a most excellent and devoted man; and presents many phases of life that are novel to English people. It is a picture on which Christian eyes will look with emotion and sympathy; and offers a fine example of energy, faithfulness, and consecration, in the work of the Church and her Lord.]—*The Knight of the Red Cross*. By EDMUND SPENSER. London: J. Judd.—[This is the first book of the *Fairy Queen*, with the spelling modernised, obsolete words displaced by those now in use, and a key to the interpretation. It is thus rendered intelligible to even uncultivated readers; and forms a good introduction to the great poet, whose work deserves to be not only the delight of the few, but the treasure of the many, and to have (as the editor, Mr. Horton, says), "a place by the side of Bunyan's *Pilgrim*, on the library shelf of every cottage throughout the land."—*The Charities of London in 1852-3*. By SAMPSON LOW, Jun. London: Low and Son.—[This industriously compiled and really valuable work, presents a report of the operation, resources, and general condition of the charitable and religious institutions of London; thus making them better known to the philanthropic, and guiding those who are proper subjects for their aid in seeking the benefits they are designed to confer. An Introductory Analysis brings out some usefully suggestive results: and we earnestly invite general attention to these statistics of a peculiar branch of voluntarism, and their indications of the channels and methods for the exercise of benevolence and Christian zeal. It appears that the charities of London, without including educational establishments, either public, parochial, or local, or the gifts in the patronage of companies or parishes, amount to the large sum of one million eight hundred and six thousand pounds sterling. This is the fruit of the organised benevolence of the metropolis.]

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 453.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1854.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

DUTY FOLLOWING SUCCESS.

AN unquestionable and unmistakeable change of feeling is rapidly developing itself in the House of Commons in regard to ecclesiastical matters. Those who knew the temper of the House not longer than five years ago, and who are able to contrast their recollections of the past with their observations of the present, are perfectly astonished at the change. The vote on the abolition of Church-rates a fortnight ago, and the subsequent divisions on the Oxford University bill, have brought out into the light of day what we have long insisted upon, but which has generally been strongly questioned, if not positively denied—that the prevailing sentiment of the House is far more nearly in accordance with the doctrine of religious equality, even as we understand it, than has been generally supposed. The ecclesiastical liberality of the House has been for some years latent. Circumstances have been unfriendly to any external exhibition of it. Fashion, which reigns in political circles almost as despotically as in the social sphere, and which is oftentimes quite as unreasoning, condemned every effort to break through the spell which the Established Church had obtained over the public mind, and pronounced the evil an inevitable one. But men of liberal education, of candid minds, and of extensive travel, as many of the members of the House of Commons assuredly are, submitted to the fashion as a destiny rather than a choice. Like men under the influence of a nightmare, their energies were paralysed by that from which their better sense revolted. They spoke in the current tone of the day. They voted with the multitude. They thus helped to swell the tide by which they were themselves borne away. But, at heart, they were far from satisfied with the growing encroachments of politico-ecclesiasticism, and they needed but to be thoroughly roused by events to elicit from them an expression of feeling much more in harmony with freedom and progress than they had previously ventured to think possible.

This potent and disastrous spell is now, we think, in a fair way of being entirely shaken off. The publication of the Census Returns on Religious Worship has effectually blown away the false notion that Dissent was weak, and was yearly becoming weaker. But the return of several Nonconformist members to Parliament at the last general election—the check which the mere presence of these gentlemen in the House immediately put upon contemptuous allusions to Dissent and Dissenters—the interest which was thereby re-awakened in questions long before consigned to neglect—the active communication which sprung up on these questions between constituents and representatives—the consciousness which nearly all borough members must have that their seats can no longer be safe unless the rights of conscience be manfully asserted—the moderation of the Nonconformist party in Parliament, and the discreet tactics they have pursued—and, perhaps, more than all, the incessant irritation produced by the meddlesomeness and the cupidity of State-Church authorities—have combined to convince a majority of the House that things cannot

be allowed to proceed in the direction of ecclesiastical privilege and prerogative—that it is both wise and safe to resist further encroachments—and that time and events are fast ripening for Parliamentary discussion, and for electoral contest, a question affecting the political foundation of the Church—a question which cannot be much longer ignored, on which positive opinions will soon be required by constituencies, and which, therefore, it is prudent to approach by paths which are shone upon, at every step, by incontestable truths, and which are as firm and direct as the immutable principles of justice and religion.

The change has come slowly enough—but it has come. It remains with Dissenters to determine what use they will make of it. The leverage put within their reach, if applied with a resolute will, is strong enough to work out in a few years any result compatible with reason, however apparently unattainable at the present moment. The vantage ground to which they have been conducted is more commanding than any they have heretofore occupied. They have acquired a *prestige* which it will be nothing less than criminal to fritter away. Their moral position and reputation has become such that liberal politicians need not shrink from alliance with them. In short, they are a power in the State, if they will but think so. It matters not now whether the recognition of them as such by the House of Commons is due to their principles, to their recent policy, or to their partial organisation. The fact itself is what should chiefly concern them—for power is ever associated with responsibility. Destitute of strength, or, at least believing themselves to be so, they might be excused for inaction—but when Heaven gives capabilities and opportunities for useful exertion, Heaven plainly commands that they shall be made use of. The child, or the invalid, may find justification for declining that which the full-grown man is not at liberty to evade. Hence it is that our recent change of position, and our signal victory, make us anxious, even beyond our wont, about so much of the future as lies within our own power. We see what might be done, and done with ease—and we are sometimes in an agony lest habitual supineness should so far prevail as to preclude its being done with effect.

Well! to what practical result do these reflections lead us? We will reply in few words. At the last Triennial Conference of the friends of Religious Equality, at which, it will be remembered, a new designation was given to the Anti-State-Church Association, and new modes of action were proposed, a two-fold plan was submitted and sanctioned, for bringing our principles to bear directly upon the Legislature. The plan contemplated a separate Committee, presided over by a paid chairman, whose sole business it should be to watch proceedings in Parliament so far as they relate to ecclesiastical questions, to keep members well informed, to consult, advise with, stimulate, or guide them as circumstances might require—and, in brief, to be the organ of the movement section of Dissenters for bringing their views and feelings into close contact with sympathising representatives. This part of their work, in substantial conformity with the directions of the Conference, the Executive Committee of the Liberation of Religion Society have performed—how effectively, they may safely leave results to testify. It would be obviously indecorous in us to say here all that we think on this subject—and we content ourselves with the observation, that both the Executive Committee and their friends have abundant reason to be satisfied with the results, hitherto, of this portion of their plan of operations.

But the entire scheme to which we have referred embraced also an electoral committee. It was thought desirable to seize every opportunity of introducing to the House of Commons as large a proportion, as possible, of representative power, which should be in perfect harmony with our principles and our objects. This, of course, would require, continuous, elaborate, and, to some extent, costly preparation. The committee have not yet carried the wishes of the Conference in this matter

into effect. But it is time that they did so. It is all the easier, but it is also all the more necessary, in consequence of Parliamentary success. We can only hold the ground we have already won, by boldly advancing. It may be fairly anticipated that Whigs and Tories will make a dead set against our candidates at the next general election. The consequences which have flowed from the introduction of a few Dissenters into the House have been too serious to allow of their continuance there, and much more of any augmentation of their numbers, if it can possibly be prevented. In self-defence, therefore, Dissenters are bound to commence the work of cautious preparation for the next great electoral struggle. Unusual prudence, delicacy, and integrity will be requisite—but, in other respects, the work will be much more facile and effective than it ever has been. We can do much—it only remains for us to pitch our resolution to the key of our ability—and we *shall* do more than enough to surprise both ourselves and our opponents.

What, we ask, then, as the duty of the day, is effective, hearty, immediate support of the Executive Committee of the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control. What they have already achieved may be fairly taken as a pledge of what they can and will effect, if well backed up by their friends. We rejoice in their growing reputation, and in their increasing pecuniary means. But we should still more rejoice if we could conscientiously declare our belief that, all things considered, they find as much encouragement from the Dissenting body as we are sure they are entitled to. We will not adopt a tone of complaint—but we certainly do not regard that of stimulation either unnecessary or uncalled for. Nevertheless, our mood is rather one of hope than of despondency. Enough has been done to convince us that the rest will follow—only, we are anxious that it should follow as quickly as possible.

COLONIAL CLERGY DISABILITIES BILL.

THIS Ministerial measure, after having been repeatedly postponed, has at length been withdrawn, amidst the laughter of the House of Commons. Its professed object was "to relieve the clergy of the United Kingdom of England and Ireland, resident in the colonies, from any disability as to the holding of meetings in such colonies, for the regulation of ecclesiastical affairs therein." At first its introduction excited but little remark, but the vigilance of Mr. Haddfield, Mr. Chambers, and other Nonconformist members, caused the dangerous tendencies of the measure to be fully exposed. After several animated debates, in the course of which it became increasingly obnoxious to the House, and the Solicitor-General only increased distrust by his repeated explanations, the motion for going into committee was postponed, but not withdrawn—for Lord John Russell sticks to an obnoxious measure with great pertinacity. The leading objections to the bill were stated in the House, and in our own columns, during these discussions. It invested the colonial clergy with a power which they were to enjoy *only* because of their connexion with the Established Church of this country, and which the clergy at home are denied. It would have given the sanction, if not the force of law, to any "regulation" they might adopt. By keeping up a legal connexion between them and the Church at home, it gave them a certain social *prestige* which the clergy of other churches do not enjoy, constituted a distinction between the laity and clergy, and laid the foundation for differences and heart-burnings. It was repeatedly shown during the debates, that the colonial clergy could act as they pleased if they liked to disavow connexion with the State, and that it was just as reasonable to pass an act enabling Wesleyan Methodists to hold meetings as Episcopal clergymen. These common-sense objections to the uncalled-for measure produced great effect upon the House, and necessitated its ultimate withdrawal. The event is one of the ecclesiastical victories of the session, and a further illustration of the beneficial influence upon the

legislation of the country that may be exerted by a few resolute men, zealous for the defence and extension of religious freedom.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

"The greater proportion of the congregation of Christ Church, Hougham, were much startled on Sunday evening week, by an announcement, made by the Rev. S. Walker, one of the curates, that, after much deliberation and advice, he had come to the determination, as he could not get the lower orders of his district to come to church, to go to them, to hold an open-air discourse in the road immediately under the Bowling-green on Sunday, at two o'clock in the afternoon, but which would not interfere with the afternoon service at the church."—*Kentish Gazette*.

"The Rev. W. Wilkinson, incumbent of St. Mary's, Sheffield, has commenced open-air preaching on Sunday afternoons. The rev. gentleman does not restrict his street-preaching to any one locality, but holds a service in any part of his district where he can obtain the ear of the largest number of those within his pastoral charge who are not in the practice of attending any place of worship."

The above paragraphs, copied from last week's papers, are deserving of prominent notice. Taken in conjunction with other events, such as the recent discussions in the Congregational Union, the excellent plan of operations drawn up by the Rev. Brewin Grant, the efforts of the Working Men's Educational Union, and the formation of a Ragged Church and Chapel Union, they indicate that there does exist a spirit of earnestness and self-sacrifice amongst professing Christians, capable of attempting and accomplishing much for the spiritual elevation of the working population of the country, and that the growing necessity for such efforts is rising superior to denominational differences and theological contentions. Amongst Dissenters open-air preaching is no novelty. They will be rejoiced to find that their Episcopal friends are in many cases co-operating with them in the effort to win over the great masses of the population to the side of Christianity. In the House of Commons, the other night, Mr. Cobden repeated the remark, so often made, and so fully confirmed by the Census Returns, that the bulk of our working population are not reached, or only very remotely, by the vast religious and educational machinery at present in operation. They come neither to our schools nor to our places of worship. We must, therefore, go to them. The religious world may assuredly be encouraged and stimulated to activity, now that open-air preaching is becoming fashionable in the fashionable Establishment.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—PETITIONS TO THE LORDS.

The subjoined form of petition for opening Oxford University has been forwarded to us by the Liberation of Religion Society. In reference to the instructions at foot we would add, that petitions may advantageously be sent for presentation to such peers—whether considered favourable or not to the clauses in question—as are personally connected with the locality from which the petitions proceed, and are known to be in the habit of attending the House. Although, too, peers have not constituents, it by no means follows that they will therefore be uninfluenced by such personal representations as have recently been so effectively applied to the members of the Lower House.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORDS SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

The humble Petition of [the undersigned inhabitants of ——— or as the case may be].

SHewETH,—That a bill is now before your Right Honourable House proposing to make provision for the good government and extension of the University of Oxford.

That, among other provisions of such bill, it is provided that it shall not be necessary to subscribe any declaration of religious belief on matriculating at the said University, or on taking certain degrees thereat not being of an ecclesiastical character.

That your petitioners are of opinion, that the enactment of such provisions will tend greatly to remove the civil disabilities under which the majority of her Majesty's subjects now labour by reason only of their religious belief, and your petitioners are earnestly desirous that such provisions should speedily become law.

Your petitioners, therefore, pray your Right Honourable House to assent to the provisions of the said bill respecting matriculation and graduation at the said University.

General Instructions.—The above form is intended merely as a suggestion, and may usefully be varied. Petitions must be in writing; each petitioner must sign his own name only; at least one signature must be on the sheet containing the petition. Petitions may be sent post free to PEERS, if enclosed in a paper open at both ends, and marked "Petition." Where time is important, they may be sent direct to the House of Lords; but in such case, a letter should be addressed to the Peer at his private residence, acquainting him that they have been so sent.

Signatures should by no means be confined to Dissenters, many Churchmen being favourable to the object: which, indeed, has been strongly supported from the Conservative side of the House of Commons.

There is all the more need for bringing a little outdoor pressure to bear upon the House of Lords from the fact, that the members of the University are making an effort to preserve their monopoly intact. We learn from the *Morning Chronicle* that a petition to the Upper Branch of the Legislature is being extensively signed both by resident and non-resident members, including Professors, Fellows, Doctors, and Graduates, praying that the connexion between the University and the Church may not be severed!

THE UNIVERSITIES AND THE CHURCH PRESS.

The *Guardian*, the organ of the Tractarian party, does not think the decision of the House of Commons likely to destroy the religious character and discipline of the Oxford University. Our contemporary considers that the bill will pass the Lords; and, on this supposition, offers the advice and makes the suggestions which follow:—It becomes, therefore, the duty of the University to look fairly in the face, as imminent and inevitable, a change which seemed but last week so remote, and which she has been accustomed to persuade herself might be indefinitely postponed. The evil of it is, that it overrules and sets aside her rightful claim to the status of a purely Church seminary. Henceforth she will have to rely, principally, for the preservation of her religious character and discipline on those internal defences which Parliament has not yet ventured to touch. They are pretty strong; and if we are beaten out of them, it must be inch by inch. The defence of a Turkish fortress is said to begin where other sieges end—after the opening of a "practicable breach." The Church's great strongholds, the two Universities, must be defended like Turkish fortresses.

The *Record* thinks the two votes of the House of Commons, on the 22nd inst., on the University question, "very consistent with each other, and with the practical good sense of the English character. The cause of religious education and of national Christianity could not be staked on a more unsafe and dangerous issue, than when they made the warrant for imposing subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles upon youths, fresh from school, at their matriculation. The practice has antiquity on its side and nothing else. It is a virtual premium on hypocrisy, or at least an early initiation into the mischievous art of swallowing subscriptions wholesale, without a thought or care about their real meaning. . . . In rejecting the second clause of Mr. Heywood's motion, and adopting the first, the House of Commons virtually gave its judgment that the matriculation test is highly objectionable, and ought to be speedily altered; and that, on the other side, the University ought not to be forced down by a foreign hand from its proper standing as a great institution for the religious education of Christian youth, to sink into a new school of modern secularism, or a nursery of students of the positive philosophy."

The *English Churchman* is the only religious journal which wholly opposes the admission of Dissenters.

Lord Wriothesley Russell has recently declined the Deanery of Windsor offered him, and has previously on three different occasions declined a bishopric.—*Nottingham Review*.

THE PROROGATION OF CONVOCATION.—The Convocation of the Prelates and Clergy of the Province of Canterbury, was on Friday prorogued by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the 20th of July.

CLOSING PUBLIC-HOUSES ON SUNDAY.—A petition, signed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, Archdeacon Sinclair, and 159 other clergymen, was presented to the House of Commons, last week, praying "that a law may be passed prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in any part of the United Kingdom during any portion of the Sabbath-day." Mr. Wilson Patten has postponed his bill on this subject till next session.

CHURCH-RATE SEIZURE IN HACKNEY.—In the parish of St. John, Hackney, there is a rate called the *New Church-rate*, to pay for the building of the church, consecrated in the year 1797, so that it has been in use for fifty-seven years and not yet paid for. For this rate of 1s. 2d. (one penny in the pound per quarter) and 5s. 6d. expenses, a pier looking-glass, of the value of 25s., was taken away by the parish brokers from the premises of Mr. W. Summerfield, of Down-terrace, Clarence-road, on Tuesday last.

LIBERATION OF RELIGION SOCIETY.—Last week meetings, convened by circular, were held at Gloucester, Bath, and Frome, for the purpose of strengthening the society's position by means of improved organization and increased subscription lists. Mr. Carvell Williams, the Secretary, attended as a deputation from the committee, and furnished full information as to the changes lately made in the society, its new machinery, and the success which had attended its operations. In each instance, the particulars thus communicated excited great interest, and occasioned the liveliest satisfaction, as indicated by the re-formation of the local committees, the adoption of measures for affording to the society augmented pecuniary support, and the intentions expressed by gentlemen not previously connected with the society. The importance of the late debates and divisions in the House of Commons was fully appreciated, viewed in connexion with the future operations of the society. At Frome a special feature in the proceedings was the attention given to the ecclesiastical position of the town, since the arrival of its now-celebrated vicar, the Rev. Mr. Bennett, who had a few days before celebrated, in characteristic style, the "festival" of St. John the Baptist. It appears that, thanks to the decided position assumed by the Dissenting ministers, the Rev. Messrs. Anthony, Middleitch, and Manning (who attended the meeting in question), and of Dissenters generally, not only has Mr. Bennett utterly failed in his attempts to revolutionize the place, but has materially strengthened the position of Dissent.

CLERICAL REBELLION AT ST. PAUL'S, KNIGHTS-BRIDGE.—Two of the curates of St. Paul's, Knights-bridge, have resigned their appointments, and returned to the Bishop of London their licenses, on account of circumstances arising out of the late ecclesiastical disputes in that district. The Rev. George Nugee, the senior curate of the parish, on adopting

this course, addressed a letter to the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Liddell, the incumbent, in which he states that he cannot admit that any individual bishop, however eminent, or any party in the parish, however numerous, has any inherent right to constitute their wish as the voice of the Church which the clergy are bound implicitly to obey. Mr. Liddell, it appears, has issued a notice to his curates directing them to read the service, and not to sing it, in compliance with the expressed wishes of the bishop and some of the parishioners. Mr. Nugee protests and resigns. The Rev. C. E. Parry has done the same, and in a letter to Mr. Liddell, says, "I did think that the determination you had solemnly expressed, both in public and private, to make no alteration in the services as they have been hitherto conducted, was the result of a conviction that your highest obligations admitted of no alternative. In this I have been painfully mistaken."

OPENING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE ON SUNDAY.—This question is once more coming into prominent notice. Mr. Oliveira, M.P. for Pontefract, has announced his intention to submit a resolution to Parliament for opening this popular place of instruction and amusement on Sunday. In anticipation of this motion Mr. E. Baines has addressed an able and powerful appeal to Mr. Oliveira, through the *Leeds Mercury*, setting forth what he regards as the manifold evils involved in that step, and urging the hon. member "to weigh the reasons which are opposed to the opening of the Crystal Palace on the Lord's-day, and not to allow any considerations of taste or elegant recreation to lead him to compromise the infinitely higher interests of religion." Mr. Baines promises the utmost opposition to the scheme, and believes the ministers of religion, the Sunday-school teachers, and very great numbers of those who venerate and love religion, will take the same course. "The measure, depend upon it, will not be carried without an opposition of the most formidable nature." Mr. Oliveira, in a hasty reply, promises great consideration to Mr. Baines' arguments, and says:—"I hope you will give me credit for the same desire to promote subjects which may improve the condition of our poorer fellow-countrymen; and it is purely from a conviction that by opening places of refined amusement and recreation on the Sabbath, that the masses of the people might, after attending divine service, be induced to repair there with their families, instead of going to the beershops and taverns, that I advocate the opening of the Crystal Palace on the Lord's-day. I hope to be able to devote attention to a careful reply to your letter for publication."

Religious Intelligence.

LONDON CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL-BUILDING SOCIETY.

A conference in connexion with the London Congregational Chapel-Building Society was held on Tuesday morning, in last week, at Radley's Hotel; John Remington Mills, Esq., in the chair. The meeting was convened at half-past eight; and the company, having partaken of breakfast, proceeded to business. The meeting was opened with prayer.

The CHAIRMAN observed, that the object of the present conference was to consider whether any additional means could be devised for carrying into full operation the principles and plans of this society, and thus succeed in the erection of additional chapels in this great metropolis. He conceived it to be almost impossible to over-rate the importance of such a work, especially when it was considered that the influence of London society, in every department of its operations, whether for good or for evil, was world-wide in its extent. He then adverted to the spiritual destitution of the metropolis. The population of London was now 2,400,000; and if, according to Mr. Mann's calculation, accommodation ought to be made for the religious instruction of 58 per cent., there would be required sittings for 1,370,000; whereas there did not exist more than 730,000 sittings; so that the deficiency was no less than 700,000; the provision being for only 30 per cent. of the population; while in some localities it was even less,—as, for example, Marylebone 27 per cent., the Tower Hamlets 26 per cent., and Lambeth 24 per cent. (Hear, hear.) These were really appalling facts, and the more so when it was remembered, that not more, perhaps, than two-thirds of the Episcopal clergymen were evangelical men, and that a considerable portion of the existing accommodation, even where the Gospel was preached in all its fulness, was not used. (Hear, hear.) Of course it was not the duty of the Congregational body to seek to supply all the religious wants of the people in the metropolis; but believing, as they did, that there was no system so calculated to benefit the people as their own, they would be false to their principles if they did not feel and acknowledge that a solemn duty devolved upon themselves at the present time in relation to this matter. (Hear, hear.) Much, indeed, has already been done, and they were, therefore, encouraged to proceed in this very excellent and necessary work.

The Rev. C. GILBERT (Secretary) referred to the large amount of indirect good which had evidently been brought about by the operations of this society. To say nothing of the stimulus imparted to other denominations, Mr. Hadfield's great movement for the benefit of the northern counties, and the English Congregational Building Society, had, without doubt, originated in this institution. (Hear.) Not a few existing churches, moreover, had been induced, as the result of the movement, to rebuild or improve their own places of worship; while in the colonies, also, the influence of the society had been largely and most beneficially felt. In all probability, the scheme which had just been adopted in New South Wales, to raise a fund of

\$10,000 for chapel extension in that important colony, had originated in the same source. The indirect influence of the movement, moreover, in the metropolis itself, was most marked and gratifying. Within the last five years two of the London churches had been enlarged, and ten rebuilt, and all of them made larger, as well as more commodious and attractive; and thus Congregationalism was placed before the public in such a position of outward respectability as it had never before attained. (Hear, hear.) The direct effects of the society during the same period were these: two chapels which were about to be closed had been purchased, congregations gathered, and pastors chosen; seven new chapels had been either aided or erected entirely, finished or in progress; and two other spacious edifices completed and opened under the most encouraging circumstances. (Hear, hear.) This year the society had already opened Craven-hill Chapel, a beautiful structure, giving accommodation for between 1,000 and 1,100 persons, with schoolroom for 600 children. On the 11th of July Blackheath Chapel would be open, and Hornsey Chapel also very speedily, making in all fourteen places of worship. (Hear, hear.) An excellent site had also been purchased in the rising and populous district of Canonbury.

The Rev. THOMAS DAVIES explained, that at the present moment a larger number of eligible sites for chapels were obtainable on comparatively easy terms than had ever before been presented to the notice of the committee, and he regretted exceedingly that they were not in a position to avail themselves of the same. This would not be so, he was persuaded, if the churches were sufficiently alive to the importance of chapel building as a means of extending and sustaining the Gospel among the people. (Hear, hear.) He did not believe that there was any other single Society which had greater claims upon the activity of the churches. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. TOMKINS, of Nova Scotia, said, that during the last seven years immense progress had been made in the spread of Congregational principles in the State of New York. No less than thirteen new churches had been erected, at a cost of 400,000 dollars, and he attributed this in part to the reports of the proceedings of this society which had found their way, in the columns of the newspapers, to the other side of the Atlantic. In Nova Scotia, the effect had been of the same character. He had been enabled himself to raise no less a sum than \$5,000 for chapel-building in five years.

The CHAIRMAN thought it very desirable to anticipate the population in the suburbs of London by the purchase of sites, which, before they were demanded for house-building, might be obtained at about half the sum they would then fetch in the market.

The Rev. BALDWIN BROWN suggested the propriety of creating a separate fund for the purchase of such sites of ground. He thought, also, that those ministers who had so many claims pressing upon them as to be unable to give a congregational collection to the society, might deliver a lecture on some popular subject, as he intended to do himself, on some week-night, and make such a collection at its close. (Hear, hear.) By this means something might be done to increase the funds, and still more to make the society known.

The Rev. JOSIAH VINCEY illustrated the value of such a society by a reference to the very gratifying results which attended the efforts of his own church and congregation in the East of London. The building of their new chapel had resulted in the trebling of the congregation and schools; the former was now above 1,000, and the latter 250, in daily attendance. He fully sympathised with the society, and promised to make a collection for it next year, and to increase his own subscription from two to five guineas.

The Rev. JAMES SPENCE, JOHN FINCH, Esq., and the Rev. G. R. BIRCH, of Craven-hill, Chapel, and H. RUTT, Esq., each expressed themselves very warmly in favour of the society.

EUSEBIUS SMITH, Esq., considered that the friends of the society had much to be thankful for in a review of what they had been already able to accomplish; but when it was remembered that \$10,000 of the \$20,000 received by the committee had been contributed by some twenty individuals, it was quite clear, that if the churches were generally to aid in the movement, a vast deal more might be accomplished. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. DAVIES alluded to the fact of an offer which had been made to the committee of the freehold of an excellent chapel at Battersea for the sum of £1,200; but which they had not been able at present to accept, although one gentleman, an excellent friend of the society, had offered £100 towards its purchase.

After some further general conversation, the Chairman offered to contribute an additional thousand pounds to that which he has already subscribed, on condition that five thousand be secured from other sources; an offer which was received with cheers. A vote of thanks to Mr. Mills for his kindness in occupying the chair terminated the proceedings.

NEW COLLEGE, LONDON.

The annual general meeting of subscribers to this institution was held at the College, New Finchley-road, St. John's-wood, on Tuesday, June 27th, at one o'clock. The Rev. James Hill, of Clapham, presided on the occasion.

The Rev. John Stoughton having offered prayer, the professors connected with the College, the Rev. Dr. J. Harris, Dr. W. Smith, Dr. Lankester, and Mr. Nenner, presented their respective Reports for the past year; from which it appeared that the institution was in a very efficient state, and that the students were making satisfactory progress.

The Report of the Institution was then submitted by the Rev. WILLIAM FARRER, the Secretary, of which the following is an abstract:—"The council feel sin-

cere pleasure in being able to report, that the vacancy occasioned by the removal of the Rev. Professor Philip Smith to another and not less important sphere of labour has, at length, been filled up by the appointment of the Rev. Samuel Newth, M.A., late classical and mathematical tutor in the Western College, Plymouth. The session commenced on Friday, September 30, 1853, with a lecture by Professor W. Smith, LL.D. The number of students was thirty-three, four having been received at the close of the vacation; a fifth was admitted at Christmas. Nine lay-students have also attended the classes, three of whom are looking forward to the Christian ministry, and may, it is hoped, be received as theological students at the re-assembling of the classes in the autumn. The total number of students on the books of the College has thus been forty-three. It has been a source of great discouragement and anxiety to the council, that the number of students attending the College during the past year has been so much below the apparent need of the churches, and the extent of accommodation which the building might conveniently be made to afford. The number of applications now pending is considerable. The council have reason to fear that a misapprehension has existed in many quarters, to the effect, that it is useless for students whose literary attainments are not of a high standard to apply for admission to New College. No surmise (for it is but a surmise) can possibly be more unfounded. No applicant for admission, deemed eligible in other respects, has ever been rejected by the council on the ground of insufficient literary attainments. The experience which the council have gained as to the advantage of placing applicants of this class under the eye of the Professors, has led them at length to the adoption of a definitive provision for the granting, to such students, of an extra year, to be employed in preparatory studies, and to be considered as a year of probation. The financial position of the College must be regarded as encouraging. The embarrassments which at one time threatened to impede the efficiency of the institution have been to a great extent overcome. A considerable balance remains in hand at the close of the year. It should be remembered, however, that a large influx, such as the council desire to see, of new students, to be supported by the funds of the institution, would speedily absorb this balance, and involve a necessity for further help. Death, moreover, is continually diminishing the ranks of those to whom the College has been accustomed to look for such assistance; and the utmost efforts of every friend of the institution, in his own peculiar circle, are needed to repair the loss which, year by year, is thus sustained."

The cash account was then read, from which it appeared, that during the past year the receipts had amounted to £4,500, and the expenditure to £3,988, leaving a balance in the hands of the treasurer of £511.

The report was adopted on the motion of Mr. E. BALL, M.P., seconded by the Rev. JOHN HAYDON.

The Treasurers and Professors having been duly thanked and re-appointed, the CHAIRMAN presented certificates of honour to those gentlemen who had, he observed, "worthily deserved them." He then proceeded to deliver an address suitable to the occasion, chiefly on the necessity of personal piety.

The Rev. W. FROGGERT, of Newport, moved, and the Rev. BALDWIN BROWN seconded,—"That the cordial thanks of the meeting be presented to James Spicer, Esq., and John Finch, Esq., Auditors, for their labours in the examination of the accounts for the year; and that John Finch, Esq., William Edwards, Esq., and William R. Spicer, Esq., be requested to sustain the office of Auditors for the next year."

Mr. HENRY RUTT moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which having been acknowledged, the proceedings terminated with a devotional exercise.

CHESHUNT COLLEGE.

The eighty-sixth anniversary of the Countess of Huntingdon's College, Cheshunt, was held on Thursday last. The weather being beautifully fine, the attendance was very numerous; among whom were a large number of ministers, Connexional and Independent. The morning service commenced at eleven o'clock. The reading of the Liturgical service being terminated, Mr. F. Soden and Mr. J. B. French, the two senior students, delivered discourses on the "Sacred Relation of Adam to Mankind," and "Christ the Second Adam;" after which the annual sermon was preached by the Rev. B. S. Hollis, from the words, "Beware lest any man spoil you through philosophy." A collection was made at the close of the service in aid of the College funds.

At two o'clock, a handsome cold collation was served in a spacious marquee in the college grounds; the Earl of Roden in the chair. The report was submitted by the Rev. James Sherman. It stated:—"Since the last anniversary, Mr. W. H. Aylen, B.A., has been ordained pastor of the church assembling in Endless-street Chapel, Salisbury; and Mr. Thomas Ylo, has become the pastor of a church at Darlington, in the county of Durham. Three senior students closed their term of residence in the college this day. Mr. Insull proceeds to Bedford, as co-pastor with the Rev. John Jukes; Mr. Nelson Soden, to Brighton, as co-pastor with the Rev. John Goulty; and Mr. French, as the minister of a new chapel, to Lister Hills, Bradford, Yorkshire. These young ministers will be followed to their respective charges with affectionate hopes and prayers on the part of this committee, in which they earnestly desire the sympathy of the friends and supporters of the college. The following new students have been admitted after the usual period of probation:—Mr. Maber, from Burton, Somerset; Mr. Wallace, from St. Andrews; Mr. Butcher, from Claremont Chapel, Pentonville; and Mr. John Smith Moffat, from the Kuruman and South Africa. Applications have been made by more candidates than can be accommodated, and it is expected that the college will be

re-opened after the vacation with the full number. Mr. Todhunter has placed before the committee a very satisfactory report on the business of his classes during the past year. The report of the President and Theological Tutor was then read. It was also stated that there had been three examinations during the past year, and that the examiners had, on each occasion, expressed themselves in decided terms of approbation at the progress made by the students. One or two legacies had been left to the college, and the expenditure had exceeded the income exclusive of the legacies, which has arisen partly from the increase of students, and partly from the increased cost of house-keeping. From the abstract of the Treasurer's account, it appeared that the income of the college for the year was £1,717 12s. 5d.; its expenditure £1,317 2s. 5d. A portion of the income—being the amount of a legacy of £480 Consols—had been invested, leaving a balance due to the Treasurer of £43 7s.

The Earl of RODEN then affectionately addressed Messrs. Insull, Soden, and French, who were about leaving the college, congratulating them upon the honours they had received, and wishing them every blessing in the prosecution of those labours and the fulfilment of those duties to which they were called. He concluded by shaking hands with the retiring students, a proceeding much applauded by the audience.

The CHAIRMAN then addressed the meeting, expressing his strong interest in the prosperity of the institution.

It has been my lot to have served ten years in the House of Commons, and thirty-four years in the House of Lords. I learned very early in that period, and I have seen no reason whatever to change my mind, that the grand feature in the prosperity and happiness of my country is, its vindication and maintenance of Protestant principles, and the carrying out of its affairs under the guidance and direction of the Scriptures of truth. (Cheers.) I have also felt that the great principle of Protestantism can never be carried out in its full and satisfactory extent except by the union of all classes and denominations of Protestants. (Hear, hear.) We must be determined to lay aside our party differences, and to stand together for the maintenance of that truth, which is founded and grounded upon the extension of the Word of God. (Cheers.) I may say further, that for one I feel particularly indebted to the denomination of Christians among whom I appear to-day. It was in a chapel belonging to Lady Huntingdon's denomination that I first heard the Gospel of Christ. (Hear, hear.) I shall never forget the minister who declared to me at that period truths which had not entered into my mind before, and which produced an effect which, though not lasting at the time, in after years, I believe, were the great means of showing me the value of that Gospel which is worth all the world besides. (Hear, hear.) I am told that that minister is still alive. I had some communications with him in former years, and his name has never been obliterated from my memory, and affection for him never can cease to have a place in my heart. That minister was the Rev. George Clayton. He was on a visit to Cheltenham, and preached in the pulpit of Lady Huntingdon's chapel, which I happened to enter at the time. I mention this circumstance, in order to show this meeting what a gratification it must be to me to come among you upon the present occasion, and to bear my testimony to the value of those good men who are engaged in upholding a knowledge of the Lord Jesus Christ among the people, and who have been, I believe—say, I am certain—made a great blessing to the country, ever since the establishment of this institution. (Hear.)

The Rev. Dr. REDFORD, in moving the adoption of the report, took occasion to warn his friends against the latitudinarianism of the day, and advised them to "keep to the old Gospel. But it has become quite unfashionable to preach the Gospel of the Atonement. We have philosophised the atonement quite away; and it is resolved into the sovereign mercy of God, who requires no atonement for his broken law, but is ready, quite unconditionally, to pardon all who have offended. That has come to be with many the idea of the Gospel of salvation."

The Rev. JOHN JONAS, of Birmingham, in seconding the resolution, praised the orthodox theology of Cheshunt College, and congratulated its friends on it, especially when it was rumoured, with respect to some colleges, that they had received systems imported from abroad. (Cries of "No, no!") He did not mean at Cheshunt (a laugh); but he had heard, with respect to certain colleges in other parts of the country, that they had received importations from Germany, and he partly believed it. (Laughter, and cries of "No, no!")

Mr. E. BALL, M.P., moved the second resolution:—

That this meeting earnestly desires that the interests of our Collegiate Institutions should be more fully and frequently brought before the consideration of our churches, that their prayers and contributions may be secured; and trusts that the ministers educated at this College will not be forgetful of its claims on them and their congregations.

The Rev. Dr. ARCHER, in seconding the resolution, good-humouredly deprecated injurious references to other colleges:—

If it be true that German philosophy has entered our colleges and pulpits, as his friends, Mr. Hollis and Dr. Redford—whom, he regretted to find, had left the meeting—had seemed to represent, it ought surely to be a matter of deep anxiety and well-grounded alarm. If it be true, as the venerable Dr. Redford had said it was, that the doctrine of the Atonement had ceased to be a fashionable doctrine in the pulpit, did not such a condition of things demand the deepest thought, the most serious lamentation and contrite confession before Almighty God! (Hear, hear.) He said, if it be true. But he wholly demurred to the correctness of such a representation. (Hear, hear.) He had the honour of knowing almost all the tutors of the Nonconformist Colleges in the country, and would venture to say, without fear of contradiction, that there was no ground whatever for supposing that, in any of the colleges, there had been a departure from the truth, such as had been spoken of this day. (Hear.) Neither had the doctrine of the Atonement, he would venture to assert, become an "unfashionable thing" in the pulpits of the land. In the mass of the pulpits, throughout both England and Scotland, the doctrine of the Atonement of Christ was proclaimed as frequently and as fully now as at any former period. (Hear, hear.) Believing this, he could not preserve a recreant silence when such references were made to

the colleges and the pulpits of the country. (Cheers.) He asked fearlessly for a candid and honest reply to the question, —Where is the Nonconformist College throughout the length and breadth of England into which, as Mr. Hollis had said, unsound doctrine had crept in? (Hear, hear.) When matters of this nature were mooted there should be no dealing in insinuation. (Hear, hear.) He did not believe the imputation. Some of the young men may express themselves in language somewhat different to their seniors in the ministry —and they have a perfect right to do so—and perhaps they may be a little fantastic in their expressions sometimes (laughter), but this will disappear as they advance in life (hear, hear); but it may be safely asserted, that they preach, in the main, the same doctrines as those which are held and proclaimed by Dr. Redford or Mr. Hollis. (Cheers.) I believe it will be found, on examination, that, in nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand of the Nonconformist pulpits of the land, the good old Gospel is proclaimed in all its purity and power. (Cheers.)

The Rev. G. JONES, of Tunbridge Wells, in moving a vote of thanks to Mr. Hollis for his sermon, justified his observations on heresy. Every one who was acquainted with the history of one of our great colleges must be aware that the alleged evils did creep in; and he rejoiced in the fact, that the excellent and honoured men who are at the head of it would not allow it to continue. (Hear, hear.) Nevertheless, it was there. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was seconded by Mr. WILCOCKS, and carried. Mr. HOLLIS, in responding, said, that he believed that the professors of their colleges would be prompt to admit, that they themselves had been very apprehensive of the danger adverted to by him. It would ill become him to indulge in direct personal references; but he believed that there were ministers present who quite sympathized with himself in the fears which he had entertained. He did not say that these things were in the colleges.

Dr. ARCHER: "Had crept in," were the words.

Mr. HOLLIS: Yes, *had* crept in; and he was still prepared to believe that; and he thought that it is only by those who had to advocate the cause of these institutions speaking out freely and fully on the subject, that things would be kept right. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. THOMAS DODD, of Worcester, in moving a vote of thanks to the Professors, said: He believed that there was a growing tendency among the Nonconformists in favour of a liturgy. ("Hear, hear," and "No, no!") At any rate some of the leading ministers had expressed themselves in favour of it; and if they would only come over to the Countess's connexion, they would find a beautiful liturgy ready for them. (Laughter and cheers.)

The Rev. GEORGE WILKINSON, of Enfield, seconded the resolution, which was adopted amidst cheering. Dr. STOWELL and Mr. TODHUNTER, the classical tutor, briefly returned thanks, and a vote of thanks to the chairman was moved by Mr. ALDERMAN CHALIS, M.P., seconded by Dr. STROUD, and cordially adopted.

FLEETWOOD.—The Rev. D. B. Mackenzie, late of Fleetwood, Lancashire, has received and accepted an invitation from the church in Thurso, Caithness-shire, to be their pastor.

NEW COLLEGE CHAPEL, ST. JOHN'S WOOD.—The Rev. Watson Smith, late of Wolverhampton, is expected to commence his ministry at this place, on Sunday next, July 9th.

GLAN-Y-PYLL.—On Sunday the 25th instant a new chapel was opened at the above place, for the use of Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, when sermons were preached by the Rev. T. Brooks, of Wrexham, and the Rev. W. Evans, of Chester. The services were continued on Monday the 26th instant, when two sermons were preached by the Rev. J. Hughes, of Liverpool. The English language alone being used in the surrounding district. It is gratifying to know that a very few pounds are now required to discharge the debt incurred by the erection, and that these will probably be shortly obtained.

ORANGE-STREET CHAPEL.—An interesting service was held on Tuesday evening, the 13th of June, to recognise the settlement of the Rev. Edward Jukes as pastor of the church and congregation assembling in this place of worship. The Rev. A. J. Morris delivered an address on the following theme:—"Eminent Spirituality the Result of Special Devotion, and the Condition of Eminent Usefulness." The Rev. Dr. Morison offered the designation prayer, and affectionately commended the pastor and church to the blessing of the Most High; after which the Rev. J. C. Harrison addressed the church on the duties of church-members to their pastor, to their fellow members, and to the world at large; and the Rev. Samuel Martin made a solemn appeal to the consciences of those who were undecided and unconverted. The Revs. James Smith, James Fleming, David Martin, John Jukes, jun., and J. E. Ashley, also took part in the service, which was concluded with prayer by the Rev. Edward Jukes.

DUCKWORTH-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, OVER DARWEN.—The first anniversary services of this place of worship were held on Lord's-day, June 25th, when the Rev. W. L. Alexander, D.D., of Edinburgh, preached two eloquent and impressive sermons. The collections, which were the result of a hearty and self-denying effort, amounted to £397 4s. 10d. This sum, together with other moneys, clears off the debt to within £50, which is being raised by private subscription. The zeal and liberality of this congregation are, we think, unexampled in this neighbourhood, having erected their handsome and commodious chapel within the last two years, and, although far from being wealthy, have raised among themselves, for the building alone, nearly £3,000. Many of the working classes have given from £10 to £40. As an illustration of their earnestness, the collection in the Sabbath-school last Lord's-day afternoon, amounted to £130 3s. 6d. An address was given to the scholars by the pastor, the Rev. R. P. Clarke.—*From a Correspondent.*

KENSINGTON CHAPEL.—On Monday, June 26th, the corner-stone of a new Congregational chapel, situate in Phillimore-terrace, Kensington, was laid by Rev. John Stoughton, the pastor of the church at Horton-street Chapel. The congregation at the latter chapel being most inconveniently and insufficiently supplied with accommodation for the increasing numbers seeking to worship there, have recently purchased a freehold site of land, and determined on the erection of a commodious edifice capable of holding 1,200 persons. This, while designed for their own use, is also intended as a further effort on their part to provide additional chapel accommodation, the deficiency of which in Kensington has been made so apparent by the recent census returns. The building, which is of the Grecian order of architecture, after a design by Mr. Trimen, of the Adelphi, is to be constructed of plain Bath stone, and, including the cost of land, is estimated to cost above £6,000. A very large number of persons assembled to witness the ceremony, the religious service connected with which was conducted by the Rev. J. Stoughton, assisted by the Rev. W. Roberts, B.A., of Horbury Chapel, Nottingham (which was also erected through the instrumentality of the friends at Horton-street), and by the Rev. T. Davies, secretary of the Congregational Chapel Building Society. The children connected with the Sabbath-schools attended, and the psalmody was led by Mr. Spaul, sustained by an efficient choir. The workmen engaged in the building were present, and took great interest in the proceedings. A handsome silver trowel used on the occasion, was the gift of W. T. Wrighton, Esq., who is a liberal contributor to the funds. In the evening upwards of 300 friends interested in the undertaking met at the Assembly-rooms, Palace Gates, when addresses were delivered by Rev. John Stoughton, Rev. W. Roberts, William Walker, Esq., G. Wilson, Esq., and other friends. Liberal contributions were made towards the object, and the Secretary announced the gratifying fact that the subscription-list amounted to £3,800.

AIREDALE COLLEGE.—The anniversary of Airedale College began on Thursday, the 15th ult., when the students were examined, in mathematics, by the Rev. H. R. Reynolds, B.A.; and in philosophy, by the Rev. J. Tattersfield, of Keighley. On the succeeding Monday, they were examined in classics, by the Rev. B. B. Haigh, of Braham College, and Rev. J. Glyde, of Bradford; and on the following day, in oriental literature, by the Rev. J. Harrison, of Stretton-under-Fosse; and in theology, by the Rev. James Parsons, of York, and the Rev. J. G. Miall, of Bradford. The public meeting was held on Wednesday, the 21st, when the chair was taken by Edward Baines, Esq. Prayer was offered by the Rev. D. Jones, of Booth. After some very judicious and practical remarks by the Chairman on the qualifications of the ministry required by the character of the age, a paper was read by Mr. Caleb Scott, LL.B., on "The Knowledge of a Future State; how far it was Known to the Jews?" Another paper was read by Mr. John Roberts, on "The Existence of Evil not Incompatible with Divine Benevolence." The annual address to the students was delivered by the Rev. W. Hudswell, of Leeds. After the reading of the various reports, the meeting was addressed by the Revs. J. Tattersfield, John Reynolds (of Halstead), J. Parsons, T. Scales, J. Glyde, R. Gibbs, R. Greener, H. Bean, J. Pridie, and Messrs. T. Burnley, J. Clapham, J. P. Clapham, P. Willans, E. Kenion, Isaac Briggs, Jonas Craven, Joshua Craven, and John Crossley. The state of the College appeared to be on the whole very satisfactory. The College had been full during the year. The treasurer's account still showed a balance in hand; and the library had been largely augmented by donations of books, but still more by donations of money, which had enabled the committee to improve it by the outlay of more than £300. The annual sermon was preached in the evening, in College Chapel, by the Rev. G. W. Conder, of Leeds. The meeting at the college was a very crowded one, and the congregation at College Chapel was more numerous than usual.

Parliamentary Proceedings.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Ballot, in favour of, 1.
Church Rates, for abolition of, 5.
Factories, for further limiting the hours of labour in, 32.
Hospitals, (Ireland) Bill, in favour of, 1.
Mortmain Bill, for alteration of, 137.
Ocean Penny Postage, in favour of, 1.
Police Bill, against, 16.
Public Houses, for closing on Sunday, 29.
Episcopal and Estates Bill, for alteration of, 1.
University Tests, for abolition of, 2.
Decimal Coinage, in favour of, 2.
Educational Grants, for discontinuance of, 1.
Marriage Act, for amendment of, 1.
Paper Duty, for repeal of, 1.
Tenants Compensation (Ireland) Bill, in favour of, 1.
Testamentary Jurisdiction Bill, against, 1.
Educational Minutes, against, 1.
Established Church (Ireland), for abolition of, 1.
Poor Law Board Continuance Bill, against, 1.
Friendly Societies Bill, against, 1.

BILLS READ A FIRST TIME.

Vaccination Act Amendment Bill.
Episcopal and Capitular Estates Management (1854) Bill.
Usury Laws Repeal Bill.
Letters Patent for Inventions Bill.
Borough Rates Bill.
Militia (No. 2.) Bill.
Commons Inclosure (No. 2.) Bill.
Standard of Gold Wares Bill.
Registration of Sales (Ireland) Bill.
Savings Bank Bill.

BILLS READ A SECOND TIME.

Insurance on Lives (Abatement of Income Tax) Continuance Bill.
Linen, &c., Manufactures (Ireland) Bill.
Turnpike Acts Continuance (Ireland) Bill.
Episcopal Estates Bill.
Vaccination Act Amendment Bill.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME.

Cruelty to Animals Bill.
Oxford University Bill.
Dublin Carriage Bill.
Public Revenue, &c., Bill.
Poor Law Board Continuance Bill.
Union Charges Continuance Bill.
Indemnity Bill.
Insurance, &c., Bill.
Public Libraries Bill.
Merchant Shipping Bill.
Linen, &c., Manufacturers (Ireland) Bill.
Turnpike, &c., Bill.

CONSIDERED IN COMMITTEE.

Merchant Shipping Bill.
Public Libraries Bill.
Mortmain Bill.
Jurors and Juries (Ireland) Bill.
Common Law Procedure Bill.
Stamp Duties Bill.
Registration of Births, &c. (Scotland) Bill.
Towns Improvement (Ireland) Bill.
Landlord and Tenant (Ireland) Bill.
Poor Law Board Continuance Bill.
Union Charges Continuance Bill.
Insurance, &c., Bill.
Indemnity Bill.
Youthful Offenders Bill.
Turnpike Acts Continuance (Ireland) Bill.
Married Women Bill.

DEBATES.

THE MORTMAIN BILL.

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, on the motion for going into committee on the Mortmain Bill, Mr. GREENE suggested, that as no members of the Government were present the bill should be postponed. Mr. HEADLAM objected; and for some time a conversation was kept up on the subject, some members maintaining that the presence of one or more of the Ministers was necessary; others, that the House was quite competent to proceed. At length Mr. MOWBRAY moved the postponement of the bill until after the fourth order of the day; and, on a division, carried his motion by 74 to 15.

The intervening orders of the day, however, were rapidly disposed of, and the motion for going into committee was successfully renewed. Lord Palmerston and the Solicitor-General arrived, and took part in the discussion on the clauses.

On clause 3, giving power to convey land or sites for building, &c., the extent of land to be given as a site was limited to two acres, except in the case of burial grounds, in which it was limited to five acres.

On clause 5, giving a remedy if the Court of Chancery should think the quantity of land greater than was requisite for the purpose, or if it should be greater than was actually used for the purpose intended, Mr. PETO said that some precautions should be taken to prevent persons who might not be upon good terms with their heirs from doing that which should prejudice their interests. Thus a man might give a site for a burial-ground under his drawing-room window. The Act ought to give a power of appeal upon the question, whether the land given was suitable for the object designed, and he proposed in line 23 to add the words, "or shall be unsuitable for the said purpose." The motion was eventually withdrawn. Mr. HEADLAM proposed a proviso to the effect, that when land should cease to be used for the purpose for which it was originally given, it should revert to the person who would have been entitled to it had no such grant been made. Some doubt was expressed, both by Lord PALMERSTON and the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, as to whether the proviso would accomplish the object aimed at; and Lord PALMERSTON suggested other words, to the effect that when any land or a portion thereof should cease to be applied to the purpose for which it had been conveyed, the Court of Chancery should restore the portion or the whole to the heirs. To this Mr. HEADLAM assented; and the clause, as amended, was carried by 134 to 69.

There was a division on clause 6, which provides that any person seized, possessed of, or entitled to any lands, may, in consideration of the full pecuniary value thereof, absolutely paid or reserved by way of rent-charge upon a *bonâ fide* sale, convey such lands to trustees for charities, on condition that a copy of the conveyance or assignment should within one month after its execution be delivered to the Charity Commissioners. The clause was carried by 106 to 91.

The Chairman reported progress.

THE CANADA COUNCIL BILL.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, the motion for going into committee on this bill was opposed by the Earl of DERBY, on the ground that sufficient time had not been afforded to the House for the mature consideration of a measure of such importance. The object of the bill was nothing less than to destroy the constitution of one of our oldest colonies, to abolish the safeguards which protected the monarchical elements there, and, in short, to convert Canada into a republic of a more democratic character than the United States. The noble earl proceeded to examine in detail the scheme proposed for the election of the new Legislative Council, which, he contended, must result in the extinction of the monarchical element in Canada, and concluded by entreating the House to pause before it sent a measure of such importance down to the Lower House, when it was overwhelmed with business at this advanced period of the session, and therefore unable to give the bill the mature consideration which it deserved.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE defended the bill from the objections brought against it by Lord Derby, and denied that it would lead to the extinction of the monarchical or conservative element in Canada. From various causes the existing Legislative Council in that colony had fallen into contempt, and its members had come to be considered mere tools of the Government. This state of things it was proposed to remedy, by the erection of a second elective Chamber, the members of which were to be of a certain age, and to possess a property qualification. The policy of allowing the colony to govern itself as much as possible had worked so well, and the increase of material prosperity

in Canada had been so great—not, as Lord Derby asserted, in spite of, but in consequence of, that policy—that the Government had resolved to take this further step in the same direction, in the firm conviction that by so doing they would strengthen instead of weaken the bond of good feeling which now happily existed between Canada and the mother country.

Lord St. LEONARDS, insisting that if the bill pass a similar measure must be applied to all the colonies, opposed the bill. The Earl of HARROWBY, objecting to nominee Chambers, and thinking that a good elective Chamber ought to be provided for the colony, yet supported the postponement of the bill.

Lord DERBY replied, and the House divided on the motion for going into committee—Contents, 63; Non-contents, 39; Government majority, 24.

The bill passed through committee.

COMMON LAW PROCEDURE BILL.

On the motion for going into committee on this bill, at a morning sitting on Thursday, Sir ESKINE PERRY moved that it be an instruction to the committee to extend the provisions of the act to her Majesty's Superior Courts in India. He thought the provisions of the bill, of which he highly approved, would be as effective in India as they would be in this country. Mr. PHINN seconded the motion. Sir CHARLES WOOD, admitting the good intentions of Sir Erskine Perry, said that Parliament had invariably passed a separate act when reference was made to Indian courts of law. The Indian legislators have ample power to carry out improvements in these courts, and the House would only stultify the concessions of last year by creating an opportunity of infringing those privileges. Mr. COLLIER, Mr. NAPIER, and Mr. PHINN, agreeing in this view, urged the withdrawal of this motion; and it was withdrawn accordingly.

In committee, Mr. HENLEY requested the postponement of clause 14, raising the qualifications of jurors to £30. More information as to the available number of jurors is desirable before limiting their numbers. As the clause did not extend to jurors summoned for Crown trials, the sheriffs would have to make out three separate lists of jurors, without any means of testing their qualifications. Taking into account these objections, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL promised to omit the clauses relating to jurors, and to introduce a separate bill on the subject. Clauses 14, 15, and 16 were struck out.

On clause 17, which provides that a jury shall be discharged if after twelve hours they cannot agree, and also that if ten of the jury agree their verdict shall be taken, opposition arose. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL declared in favour of omitting the latter part of the clause. Mr. HENLEY and Mr. NAPIER supported him in that opinion; while Mr. COLLIER and Mr. ATHERTON supported the clause. On a division, the clause was carried, by the narrow majority of 80 to 75.

The clauses of the bill were agreed to, up to 36 inclusive; and the Chairman then reported progress.

THE NEWSPAPER STAMP LAW.

Government are not a little inconvenienced by repeated questions respecting the anomalous state of the newspaper stamp law, and their intentions on the subject.

In reply to Mr. LUCAS, on Thursday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said that Government were not prepared, at the present time, to bring in a bill to give effect to the resolution adopted by the House, on the motion of Mr. Gibson, on this question. It would save trouble, perhaps, to the hon. member to state that when the Government were prepared to take that step due notice would be given. (A laugh.)

Mr. M. GIBSON said, that when a question was put to him on a former occasion the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, not merely that the subject was under the consideration, but under the special consideration of the Government, and he (Mr. M. Gibson) had therefore refrained from bringing in any measure upon the subject. Under these circumstances he wished clearly to hear from the right hon. gentleman whether the House was to understand that the Government had no intention to legislate on this subject.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER regretted that the right hon. gentleman did not understand his answer. When the question was formerly asked he had stated that the matter was under the consideration of the Government; he had just been asked whether any decision had been come to, and to that question only had he replied in the negative.

On Monday the subject was renewed in another shape. Sir J. SHELLEY asked the Secretary of the Treasury what proceedings had been taken by the Post-office or the Treasury with regard to the infringement by the *Athenæum* and the *Builder* of the Treasury order of 1838, by which stamped publications not exceeding two ounces in weight were alone permitted to pass free through the post, the *Athenæum* and the *Builder* having been reported to the Post-office as exceeding two ounces in weight?

Mr. WILSON said, that by the act of last year the size of newspapers was increased to 2,280 square inches, and if newspapers were to avail themselves of that act it was quite clear that there must be an extension of size. It was now, therefore, in the contemplation of the Treasury to increase the weight allowed in proportion to the size.

Sir J. SHELLEY asked whether, in the meantime, other newspapers above the weight of two ounces would be allowed to pass free as well as the *Athenæum* and *Builder*?

Mr. WILSON: Yes, provided they are within the weight of the newspapers now published.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY—ADMISSION OF DISSENTERS.

On the order for further proceeding on the third reading of the Oxford University Bill,

Mr. HEYWOOD, in a brief speech, moved a clause, enacting that it shall not be necessary for any person, upon taking the degree of Bachelor in Arts, Law,

Medicine, or Music, in the University of Oxford, to make or subscribe any declaration, or take any oath, save the oath of allegiance, or an equivalent declaration of allegiance.

The motion was seconded by Mr. E. DENISON, in a speech equally brief; trusting that the singular moderation of the proposal would secure the unanimous approval of the House, but that, if it were opposed, it would be carried by such a majority as would see it safely to its journey's end.

Mr. HENLEY said the present was styled a very moderate proposal, and it was urged that at the end of four years the commissioners would have power to reconsider it. The real drift of this was, that the intervening four years would be employed by his hon. friend's constituents in qualifying for bachelor's degrees, and then the battle would be renewed for further privileges. (Hear, hear.) The University had been lulled to sleep by the previous declaration of the Government, and had not anticipated that an attack like the present would have any success. The majority of people who sent their sons to the University did so in the belief that they would get a religious as well as a literary education. He believed that by this clause the former branch would be lost, and therefore, as at present advised he should divide the House against it.

Mr. NEWDEGATE seconded the amendment, and, amid loud cries of "Divide," cautioned the House against abolishing the tests which were the safeguards of Protestantism in our Universities.

Mr. GLADSTONE announced that the Government intended to support the clause. (Cheers.) The ulterior views of Mr. Heywood in no way authoritatively fixed the views of the House. For his own part, he should deliberately vote for the clause; convinced that, after the vote of the other evening, he was doing the best for the University of Oxford. There is nothing in the clause to prevent the University from continuing to administer religious education to the children of members of the Church of England. He had not the least doubt that the University will frame the necessary rules and regulations to carry out the purpose of Parliament with regard to admission and training of other persuasions.

After a speech from Mr. SERGEANT SHEE, on the grievances of Roman Catholics in relation to the Universities in England and Ireland, to which the House listened with great impatience, a division was taken on Mr. Heywood's clause, when the numbers were—

For the clause	233
Against it	79
Majority	—154

The announcement of the numbers was received with loud cheering.

Mr. WIGRAM, observing that by the clause as it stood a Dissenter might hold a fellowship and acquire a part in the government of the University, thereby exercising a control over the instruction of the University, moved to add a proviso, that no person taking such degree should be capable of holding any office, &c., involving a power of government or administration in the University or Colleges without previously subscribing such oaths and declarations as were now required, the University authorities having power by statute to alter such proviso. Mr. HEYWOOD and Lord J. RUSSELL objected to this proviso, which Mr. WIGRAM withdrew, and the clause, unaltered, was added to the bill.

A clause moved by Mr. J. PHILLIMORE, that no member of the University shall, on account of his rank, take his degree or pass his examination sooner than another undergraduate, was likewise agreed to.

An addition to clause 18 of the words, "heads of colleges and halls, being professors, shall vote only for heads of colleges or halls," moved by Mr. E. DENISON, was agreed to.

A motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER to add a few words to Mr. Roundell Palmer's (the school) clause, which materially qualified its effect, was warmly debated, and, upon a division, was negatived by 139 to 129.

The bill then passed, and the following new title was substituted for the original one:—"An Act to make further provision for the good Government and Extension of the University of Oxford, of the Colleges therein, and of the College of St. Mary, Winchester."

OPERATIONS IN THE GULF OF BOTHNIA.

On the order for going into a Committee of Supply, Mr. M. GIBSON called attention to the proceedings of Admiral Plumridge at Uleaborg and Brahestadt, in the Gulf of Bothnia, and, disclaiming any desire to cast odium or reproach upon the officers of the service, called upon the First Lord of the Admiralty for an explanation of the policy of the proceedings. He entered into a detail of the circumstances attending the burning of the stores at those places, which he stated were private property, the tar being intended to be shipped for the use of the British dockyards, by contract with a house in the city of London. He was of opinion, he said, that our officers and men had been exposed unnecessarily to acts of war which, if successful, could be of no advantage to this country.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM, in reply, said that all the despatches on the subject would be printed in the *Gazette* on Friday. He vindicated the policy pursued, and accepted the entire responsibility. The articles consumed by fire were contraband of war, and might have been seized at sea. Sir James went minutely into an account of the transaction; contending that the accounts show how much private property was respected, that only articles contraband of war were destroyed, and that that was done without even a thought of prize-money. He commented on the difficulties of the enterprise, and thought it hard that the first notice taken in that House of the conduct of the men who had thus risked their lives should partake of censure.

Let me ask (Sir James exclaimed), what particular indulgence should be shown to the enemy we have to deal

with? (Cheers.) What are the wishes and feelings of the people of England upon this point? We did at the commencement of the war exercise particular indulgence. We had it in our power to destroy the city of Odessa, and we spared it. We attacked the batteries of Odessa only, for which we were subjected to something like censure, and I must confess that I begin to partake of that feeling myself. (Cheers.) How did the enemy act towards a British ship which accidentally ran ashore in a fog near this very port of Odessa? An immense multitude of soldiers, with batteries and red-hot shot, were brought down and the stranded vessel was fired upon. I cannot see that any peculiar forbearance is necessary towards this enemy. (Great cheering.) We have offered him battle on the open sea on fair and equal terms, and he has declined to meet us. He has sunk rocks in the channels and approaches of his rivers, in order to obstruct our progress. If our enemies will not face us on the open sea, we must pursue them into their fastnesses, and make them feel that a war with England is not to be waged with impunity. (Loud and general cheering.) Viewing these proceedings of our fleets,—seeing that they are not of a marauding character, undertaken for the purpose of obtaining prize-money without reference to the loss occasioned to unoffending persons, but, on the contrary, that they are the result of an honest and patriotic desire to make the enemies of our country feel, by fair and legitimate means, the force of the power with which they are contending,—I for one am not prepared to check their course; and I hope and believe that, in so acting, I shall not run counter to the wishes of the House of Commons or the country. (Continued cheering.)

CHANGES IN THE MINISTRY.

On the motion that the Speaker leave the chair, Lord DUDLEY STUART referred to the recent changes in the Ministry, which affected six important members of the Government, and respecting which he thought the House should have received further explanations than had been yet afforded them. There was one thing remarkable, that the whole conduct of the war was entrusted to the hands of gentlemen belonging to one particular section of the Cabinet, to which the Prime Minister himself belonged. The Minister of War, the Secretary at War, the First Lord of the Admiralty, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who financially had a great deal to do with the war, were all Peelites:—

That which gave to the subject of the creation of a War Minister the greatest interest was the expectation that the office would be confided to no other than the noble lord the member for Tiverton. (Loud and protracted cheering.) That had been the expectation of the country and all the friends of the country. (Hear, hear.) That had been the dread of all the enemies of the country. (Cheers.) If the noble lord had come down and moved a new writ for Tiverton, and informed the House that Lord Palmerston had accepted the office of Secretary of State for the War Department, the announcement would have been received with cheers which would have echoed through the country, and met with a response on the Danube and the Vistula, in the Black Sea and in the Baltic. That was the man who ought to be Minister of War. (Cheers.) Was it not a shame that a man like this, with his capacity, with his reputation, with his political experience of half a century, should waste his time and his powers in dealing with common sewers, county rates, and armies, not of soldiers, but of policemen? (Cheers and laughter.) It was difficult to believe that people were in earnest if they did not take the means best calculated to carry out the object which they professed a desire to attain. (Hear, hear.) He doubted whether the Government were in earnest about the war; he did not doubt that the noble lord was the best man to direct it. Let him be appointed, and then both friend and foe would see and feel that the Government were in earnest. (Hear, hear.) Such an appointment would be far better than all the recantations, retractions, and explanations, which had been made in another place. (Laughter.) It would be better than professions of a desire to carry on the war with vigour, than the production of despatches already refused in that House, for purposes of personal vindication, or than any observations about "disastrous" treaties, intended, if possible, to neutralise the effect of "disastrous" speeches. (Cheers and laughter.) Something must be done if the Government intended to reacquire the confidence of the House and the country. That confidence, long declining, was now pretty well lost, as was shown by the proceedings of that House. What measure had the Government been able to carry: what measures had they not been obliged to postpone or withdraw? (Hear, hear.) What Universities had they been in? (Laughter.) That showed that they were not in the position which they ought to be. It was true they had carried the taxes for the war, but what was the reason of that? Why, because the people, whatever the Government might be, were really in earnest, and because the House shared in their feelings, and, therefore, would not refuse the necessary means for prosecuting the war with vigour. But neither the people nor the House would tolerate half measures, nor would they have a half and half Ministry." (Cheers and laughter.)

No reply was made to Lord Dudley Stuart, but several members objecting to take Supply votes at that late hour (12 o'clock) the Committee was postponed.

THE DIVORCE BILL.

The Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Bill was re-committed in the House of Lords on Friday. On the motion for going into Committee, Lord REDERDALE renewed his opposition; objecting to divorce in any case, as contrary to the law of the land. [Lord BROUGHAM and Lord CAMPBELL challenged that representation.] Lord St. LEONARDS reviewed the provisions of the measure; objecting especially to the transferring of matrimonial causes to the Court of Chancery, thus clogging the machinery of that Court so as to render it nearly useless. The entire subject of the Ecclesiastical Courts' jurisdiction ought to be considered at the same time, and a new and improved general court should be established for the disposal of all these matters. The LORD CHANCELLOR defended the bill; which, as now framed, puts the matter on the most satisfactory footing. Lord CAMPBELL, although objecting to much in the bill, still thought that its benefits would be so considerable that we might pay a considerable price for obtaining them. His main objection was, that there should be two courts—one to

ry matrimonial causes, and one to try cases of divorce a vinculo. Lord BROUGHAM expressed his gratification at the prospect of the bill being carried.

In Committee the Bishop of OXFORD proposed an amendment to the effect, that in no case should the guilty party be at liberty to marry again. This was negatived by 25 to 10; and the bill passed through Committee.

THE EDUCATION GRANT.

The House of Commons went into Committee of Supply on Friday.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in moving a vote of £263,000 for the purpose of education, making, with a balance of £80,000, a sum of £343,000, briefly explained the principles adopted by the Government in these votes, the system of instruction, and its gradual progress in the increase of schools, teachers, and pupils. In 1839 it was decided that greater advantage was likely to result from improving the quality of education rather than its quantity. Education had up to that time increased in quantity, but without a corresponding increase in character, and the education given in the schools for the poor was of a very low and insufficient kind. By the proposal of 1839, and still more by the Minute of 1846, various plans were suggested for the improvement of the quality of the education given. The great point looked to was the qualifications and talents of schoolmasters and schoolmistresses; and with the view of improving these, great labour had been bestowed on creating efficient instead of inefficient assistants. Instead of the monitors who formed part of the systems of Bell and Lancaster, there had been adopted a system of pupil teachers, who had been found exceedingly well qualified for their duties. Of late years their number had greatly increased. Where, in 1850, there were 1,717 schools, with 4,600 pupil teachers, this number had increased, in 1851, to 2,066 schools, and 5,607 apprentices; 1852, 2,277 schools, and 6,180 apprentices; 1853, 2,546 schools, and 6,912 apprentices. It might be reckoned that these 6,912 pupil teachers represented 280,000 children under this mode of instruction. The benefit to be derived from pupil teachers was not confined merely to the improvement of the character of the schools and the quality of the instruction. The poorer classes had, in many instances, derived very great benefit from their sons receiving an income which he (Lord John Russell) believed was generally about £18 a-year for their merit and their time. The parents had considered themselves raised by this to a better position in the world, and had thought that their children were making a progress in the world which would be a credit to themselves. The vote upon this head was of a considerable sum, the amount for the annual stipends of pupil teachers, and gratuities to schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, being this year £130,000. Another important item was, that for training schools. A few years ago there was only one training school, at Battersea. And that was a very incomplete establishment. Lately, both the Church of England and other denominations had exerted themselves for the establishment of these institutions, in which young men and women were educated to be schoolmasters and schoolmistresses at an average expense of £40 per head per annum. These schools were 29 in number, and their annual expenditure might be reckoned at £80,000, of which there was contributed from Government funds nearly £20,000, or about one-third. He should hope that, before any very long time elapsed, there would be greater concurrence of opinion than now prevailed with respect to the important subject of education. (Hear, hear.) For although it was shown by the Census of Education which had lately appeared, as far as statistical tables went, that there had been very great progress made in the quantity of education given in the country, and that whilst in the year 1818 there was but one in seventeen of the population receiving education, the proportion had now increased to one in eight, or one in eight or nine, yet our general knowledge and experience of particular localities, and especially of those districts which were most populous, only too clearly proved that a less favourable state of things existed in many places than the statistical returns, giving general averages, would lead them to infer. (Hear, hear.) Whether they took the case of London, or any of the large and populous towns throughout the country, or whether, again, they took the rural parishes, they would find that there was a very great number of children who were not receiving instruction, and also a great number of persons who had grown up to be adults without possessing the commonest elements of education. This could only be regarded as a very unsatisfactory state of this question. The evil was one which no doubt diminished by the great amount of voluntary contributions and voluntary efforts that had been made; yet he feared it presented a state of things which could not be wholly reached by voluntary exertions unsupported by assistance from the State. (Hear, hear.) At the same time he must confess, that unless there was a prospect of greater concurrence of opinion on the subject of education, and more especially on those religious points which created very warm differences, he thought it would be useless attempting to bring forward in that House any general plan of national education. If the Government were prematurely to introduce a proposal for establishing such a general system of education, and they failed in carrying it, such a result would only be calculated to exasperate the differences to which he had alluded, and probably defer to a later period the adoption of any comprehensive scheme on the subject.

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON said that there was no social question upon which the public mind was more intent than that of education (hear, hear); and, seeing the zeal which the noble lord professed, and no doubt felt, on this question, how was it that he had never brought the measure of last session to a second reading, and thus given to hon. members an opportunity of stating

the views they entertained, or of urging the suggestions which many hon. members were disposed to offer to meet the difficulties of the question? (Hear, hear.) He now said that he had abandoned the attempt in despair, and had no intention of submitting to Parliament any proposal for a more extended system.

Lord J. RUSSELL: I said that I saw no prospect at present of carrying a general measure.

Sir J. PAKINGTON's strong conviction was, that the Government would neglect their duty if they allowed another session to pass over with that apparent indifference and practical neglect that had marked their conduct upon this question during the present session. (Hear, hear.) He trusted that they would bring in a measure founded essentially upon the principles of the Manchester bill.

Mr. MIALl said, that whatever difference of opinion might prevail with regard to the recent changes which had taken place in the Government, he thought he might congratulate the House on one consequence that had resulted from them—that the noble lord, the President of the Council, who was by office at the head of the Educational Committee, was now a member of this House, and could give them information on the subject of education whenever it might be necessary. Last year, it would be recollected, the vote for education in England and Wales, which exceeded the estimates of the previous year by £100,000, was put from the chair without any Ministerial statement whatever, and was actually passed without a single remark, not because the House was agreed either upon the principle of national education, or upon the mode of carrying that principle into effect—but because the question of education was ordinarily brought before the House in a most inconvenient shape. He thought the House had good reason to complain that, whereas other questions of far less importance must pass through several stages which allowed of discussion, the educational question was decided year by year by a single vote, and, in point of fact, the whole of the affairs connected with the education of the country, so far, at least, as they were controlled by the Committee of Council, might be determined and regulated in a particular manner, by the accidental absence of an individual member of the House, by illness or otherwise, and without any discussion whatever. The subject had always hitherto come before them in a shape which precluded anything like full and fair deliberation. Last year, for instance, a new principle had been introduced with regard to the expenditure of the money granted by Parliament for educational purposes under the Committee of Council—namely, the capitation grant. He did not at that moment offer an opinion whether the change was a good one or not—but all would admit that it was one of great extent and importance. The Minute of Council making that change had been laid upon the table of the House but a few days before Easter. The vote on the Educational Estimate was taken the first night after Easter, quite unexpectedly to most hon. members. Those who object to national education on principle were generally new members, imperfectly conversant at that time with the forms of the House. There was no opportunity for deliberation—there was no discussion—and the very members of the Government were as astonished as others that so important a vote had been carried without remark. He was glad to see such a state of things put an end to, and that the noble lord had that night made a statement which, as far as education by the Committee of Privy Council was concerned, would give the House an opportunity of fairly discussing the subject. He did not think, however, that the noble lord had given a sufficient reason to warrant the large increase of public money proposed for the purposes of education this year, beyond the sum devoted to that purpose last year. He (Mr. Miall) hoped that the popularity and abstract merits of the cause of education would not so dazzle the eyes of honourable members as to prevent their watching with jealousy the application of these rapidly-increasing grants, and taking care that their control and management were not committed to despotism and irresponsible hands. He would not now discuss again the principle of national education, but asked the House whether it was quite safe to go on expanding the present educational machinery, unless it was first ascertained whether that machinery was actually producing those results which it was professedly framed to produce. (Cheers.) Now it was remarkable, that every bill that had been introduced on the question of education, including that for cities and boroughs of the noble lord last year, and that for Scotland of the Lord Advocate this year, involved the principle of centralisation. There appeared to be no objection to allow ratepayers the liberty of taxing themselves, but every educational measure proposed by Government refused to give them control and management in the expenditure of their own money. (Hear, hear.) In his opinion, the House ought to entertain great jealousy of the extension of this system—for if there was any one department of public affairs the administration of which required to be watched with more than usual caution, and even distrust, it was the department of education, where Government concerned itself with that which gave birth to the thoughts and shaped the character of the rising generation. And if in any country in Europe such jealousy was justifiable and called for, it was in Great Britain, where religious parties were much divided (hear, hear), and where the existing machinery gave such facilities to the party in power to gain a triumph at the expense of the others. He certainly felt that jealousy—but he was far from standing alone. When the noble lord originated this Committee of Council in 1839, it was viewed with distrust by both Houses of Parliament. A long and solemn discussion took place in the House of Lords, and a series of resolutions protesting against the scheme was passed by a

large majority, of which he would only trouble the House with one. It ran as follows:—

That it appears to this House that the powers thus entrusted to the Committee of Council are so important in their bearing upon the moral and religious education of the people of this country, and upon the proper duties and functions of the Established Church, and at the same time so capable of progressive and indefinite extension, that they ought not to be committed to any public authority without the consent of Parliament.

Such was at that time the deliberate judgment of the House of Lords on this subject—a judgment to which he (Mr. Miall) thought great weight was to be attached. The House of Commons sanctioned the scheme by a bare majority of two in a full House, and many of the eminent statesmen of the day condemned it in strong and emphatic language. (The hon. member here read extracts from speeches of Lord Stanley now Lord Derby, Sir James Graham, and Sir Robert Peel, denouncing the unconstitutional and irresponsible powers of the Committee of Council.) It might be said that the eminent statesmen whose language he had quoted had since seen reason to modify their views—that since 1839 some of them had served on this committee, and even proposed an increase of the grant to be administered by it. No doubt it was so—but this proved, not that the danger they had foreseen was visionary, but that it moved in a different direction to that which they had apprehended. They thought the committee would prove dangerous to the ascendancy of the Established Church. They soon perceived that it was made subservient to the strengthening of that Church—and hence their objections were withdrawn. But the danger remained just what they had described, only it affected other parties. But it was not by opinions only that the system was condemned—those opinions had been corroborated by facts. He would not again refer to the manner in which the Capitation grant had been carried—but he might recal the recollection of the House to a still more forcible illustration. It would be remembered that, during the Administration of the Earl of Derby, a change was sanctioned by Minute in what is called the management clauses of the National Schools. What was the effect of that Minute? Why, even Sir J. Kaye Shuttleworth said it would put the whole Government of education in such schools under the sole authority of the clergy. These instances would suffice to prove that it was impolitic to expand a machinery capable of being thus despotically worked, and he thought that when they were asked to devote £343,000 for the purpose of education, they should take care that the machinery made use of to effect the objects of the grant was of a safe and constitutional description. He did not intend to throw any imputation whatever upon the integrity of the motives which influenced the members of the Committee of Privy Council, for he believed that more honourable men could not have the control of a public department. He thought, however, that the system was unsound in itself, and he was anxious that some inquiry should be made as to its educational results. He had looked over the reports of various inspectors that had been laid upon the table, and had compared them one with another. He could not for a moment pretend that these reports were unfavourable to the system; on the contrary, he thought it might be fairly expected that these gentlemen would give direct testimony in favour of a system in which they felt they were directly interested; but if they glanced these reports, and went over them with a jealous eye, they would be able to pick out passages which throw more light incidentally on the subject of education, both in populous places and in rural parishes, than they could gather from any of the direct testimony which they contained. There were two or three results which he inferred from the facts that were stated in these reports. He inferred, first of all, that the system must fail in this respect,—that it had given money largely where money was not wanted, and it had not given money for the promotion of education where money was wanting. (Hear, hear.) He could also refer to the reports to show that the utmost restlessness of spirit had been produced amongst the pupil teachers; that expectations had been raised in their minds by the promises of the Government which were never likely to be fulfilled, and that results were thereby produced which were exciting the utmost alarm in the minds of the inspectors. (Hear, hear.) The inducement to scholars to remain longer at school than they had previously done was another of the objects which were contemplated at the time of the institution of the Committee of the Privy Council; but he gathered from the reports that that object likewise had not been accomplished, that the scholars do not now remain longer in the schools than they had been accustomed to remain, and that no improvement had taken place in that respect. It appeared that, as regarded the teachers, they had not raised the status or increased the average of salaries; and with regard to the pupils, they had not afforded sufficient inducements to keep them together in large numbers for a greater number of years. (Hear.) These were the inferences which he drew from the reports, but his conclusions might be unwarranted by the real state of the facts if they were impartially examined. He did not propose suddenly to stop the action of the machinery now employed, but he proposed that they should not further expand it until they ascertained, by the inquiry of a committee, the results that had been actually produced. He proposed, therefore, that the vote should be limited this year to what it was last year, £260,000, including the balance of £80,000 now stated to be in hand; the effect of the amendment being to reduce the amount of the sum proposed to be voted by taking from it the sum of £83,000.

Mr. HENLEY agreed with the hon. member for Rochdale that great difficulty was found in keeping children in the schools so long as it was desirable they should remain there, but he did not think that circumstance was attributable to any fault in the system of

education. When the parents of a child found that such child could earn 2s. or 3s. a-week, or even less, towards the common sustenance of the family, the child was, not unnaturally, withdrawn from school. With regard to the question of pupil teachers, he believed that persons of that position, of good character and possessing competent qualifications, had no difficulty in obtaining situations which yielded them incomes fully equal to what they were entitled to expect from their situation in life. He agreed with the hon. member for Rochdale, that the accounts which had been rendered of the expenditure of grants of money for educational purposes had not been satisfactory. He did not understand why some statement of the money actually expended in each year was not submitted to the House. He was not quite content with the conditions which had been imposed upon parties receiving grants of money, and he must say he did not think the respective religious bodies, and especially the Church of England, had had fair play in the matter. Conditions were imposed on members of the Church of England who sought aid which he thought was not fair, for he considered that members of the Church of England had not the same facilities for obtaining grants which were afforded to Roman Catholics. He (Mr. Henley) considered that the best course would be to refer this subject to a Parliamentary committee, when an opportunity would be afforded to all parties throughout the country whose interests were affected to suggest improvements in the existing system, or to represent the grievances of which they had reason to complain.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that as to the amount asked, the whole of it, together with the balance in hand, would not be more than was required to be expended in the course of the current official year. He hoped, therefore, the committee would not sanction the amendment. He should be quite ready to have a committee next year to inquire into the whole subject of expenditure by the Board of Education.

Mr. W. J. FOX said that the mere returns of schools might present a satisfactory appearance enough, but when they came to investigate the returns of our gaols—when they saw the numbers of persons who, on the occasion of their marriage, could not write their names—the results of the schools in operation were exhibited in anything rather than a satisfactory aspect. There was another fact of recent occurrence which also exhibited how deplorably deficient was the condition of education in this country. Of several regiments of militia lately enrolled, it had been found that the number registered being 5,677, only 2,051 of these could sign their names on the register. The mischief arose from making the education of the people contingent upon contributions by religious bodies, instead of leaving it to the secular bodies—the corporations, municipalities, town-councils, and so on, throughout the country.

Lord STURGEON concurred with Lord J. Russell in believing that religious differences would prevent a general educational measure from being adopted.

Mr. E. BALL insisted upon the importance of religious teaching. That the humbler classes required such teaching was shown by their so extensively joining the Mormons. Two-thirds of those who went over to the Mormons could read and write, from which fact he gathered, not that what was called education was deficient, but that religious teaching was deficient. He trusted that this House would never arrive at the conclusion that they would do well to abandon religious education. (Hear.)

Mr. W. BROS said that, as one acquainted with the condition and wants of the working classes, he should have been quite ready to vote, not £260,000, but £2,600,000, for the extension of education, had the noble lord the President of the Council asked them for such a sum. He knew that the greatest possible destitution in respect to the means of education prevailed throughout the large manufacturing towns. Whilst we paid £2,000,000 a year for maintaining our gaols, and from £5,000,000 to £6,000,000 for supporting our paupers, there was the magnificent sum of £260,000 annually devoted to the education of the people—a fact so disgraceful that it could not be mentioned before a foreigner without a blush. He knew that opposite opinions were maintained by an active minority of the community—the Voluntaries; but he believed that if a large open public meeting were called to-morrow, a resolution in favour of a national system of education would be carried by a large majority. He begged to give notice, that as early as possible in the next session he should feel it his duty to move a resolution to the effect, "that in the opinion of this House a system of national education is desirable." (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) He hoped they would all agree in this proposition, and it would then become a mere question of mode. (A laugh.) Should the Government not undertake to bring in any bill on the subject, he would himself bring in a measure for the education of the people in England and Wales, framed on principles similar to those adopted in the United States.

Mr. MILES then briefly addressed the House.

Mr. COBURN thought Lord John Russell had been letting down the question of public education; that the House was going back upon it; but he could not acquit the noble lord of being, in some degree, the cause, there having been so much that was indefensible in principle, and such a backwardness on his part in bringing forward until now the subject for discussion. Notwithstanding what had been done in education, there were still a million of children to be taught who received no instruction. He felt that, henceforth, it would be necessary habitually to make that best of all investments, an educational provision; and they must come to local rating at last. He would suggest to the Lord President whether he could not devise some permissive bill which should give different localities—beginning with the corporate bodies, if he thought fit (hear),

—a power to levy rates for the purposes of education. The initiative had been taken in this direction already; they had allowed such bodies to raise rates for the establishment of reading-rooms and libraries, but the measure should be framed in a more liberal spirit, as if they really intended to do something, and, instead of imposing the almost impracticable condition that there should be a clear majority of two-thirds of the votes in favour of the scheme, they must reduce the condition to a simple majority. Corporations were allowed to spend £1,000,000 on waterworks and gas-works, on the same condition of their being a simple majority of votes in favour of the scheme, and why should they not have the same power of raising £2,000 or £3,000 in the same way for educational purposes? The opportunity should be given to the corporations of adopting some plan of education—supplementary education, if it were thought fit—so that the existing schools might be retained, and all the existing school-rooms made use of. There was everything to commend in the spirit with which the gentlemen connected with the Manchester and Salford scheme had undertaken that task. There was a tendency towards toleration and a spirit of compromise evinced creditable to all. Frequent interviews had taken place between the two parties holding different views; the subject had been discussed most completely between them in the most yielding spirit; and at last so infinitesimal became the difference between them, that he really now could hardly say in what it consisted. It was on such occasions as these that a Minister of the Crown had it in his power to be useful to the cause (hear); but, instead of that, at that very time the noble lord the President of the Council was throwing out sentiments which seemed to strike despair into the friends of education, by laying down more arbitrary definitions than ever of what should be the religious education to be given in those schools. There was no occasion whatever to be afraid that the people of England wanted to do anything irreligious; and yet, no sooner was the subject of secular education mentioned in that House, than some one got up and declared as if there were a plot laid against all religious education. For himself, he confessed, so anxious was he to see some system of education established in this country, and so little did he suspect the spirit of proselytism in his countrymen, and so satisfied was he of their appreciation of the benefits of religious education, that he was perfectly willing to join either with the hon. member for Somersetshire for denominational education, or with the hon. member for Oldham for secular, or rather for separate, education (for it must be remembered that the advocates of this system had no design of excluding religious education altogether)—on this condition, that they showed that it was practicable to include the whole community in the provisions of their measure. But he would ask, had we not experience to show, with regard to denominational education, that if the administration of funds was tied up with the condition now enforced, that there should be sectarian teachers of some kind, there was a large part of the religious community who, not approving the system, were neither willing to accept the rates, nor to pay them. For instance, the nine hon. gentlemen whom he had mentioned as being opposed to all grants of public money for educational purposes were strong advocates of education, and had done as much as any in the cause. This opposition of theirs was grounded on a religious principle—one which had spread over a whole continent, and which it was impossible to ignore. The question must be solved in one of two ways—either they must teach all religions or they must teach none at all. (Hear, hear.) They could not stop between these two points. But it was just between these two points that they were stopping, because the present system was one by which Voluntaries were altogether excluded; they were neither willing to pay nor to receive rates, and it was just because the present system involved over again all the difficulties of the Church-rates that it was impossible to rest content with it? He did not think that the question would be solved by insisting that nobody receiving rates should give religious instruction. Probably, then, some decision of this sort would be come to—to allow the different localities to choose for themselves the religion which should be taught in their schools. There was a large proportion of the thinly-populated rural parishes in which all the inhabitants belonged to the Church of England, and he would never consent to be a party to passing a bill which should prohibit the Catechism of the Church of England and the religion of the Church of England from being taught in the schools of such parishes. But, then, in the large parishes where there was a mixed population it would be impossible to insist upon the teaching of any one particular religion. If they did, those differing from that religion would not send their children, and other schools would have to be built for their accommodation. So that, for the convenience of all parties, and in order to make the best use of existing school accommodation, they would have to resort to the plan of setting aside a particular time when sectarian catechisms could be taught. Mr. Dunn, the able Secretary of the British and Foreign School Society, had told him that he had heard much talk of the religious difficulties attending national education, but he had never felt them in any of the schools connected with that society. (Hear.) It was impossible not to perceive that the present mode of administering the education fund gave a great advantage to the advocates of the Voluntary system. Why, no later than April last year the Committee of Privy Council passed a rule by which a capitation fee should be granted, in small school districts of under 5,000 inhabitants, of 5s. or 6s. for all children attending schools. Now, he had no objection personally to that system, but he thought it gave great cause to the advocates of the Voluntary system to complain. Here was the Committee of Privy Council of its own

accord, without consulting Parliament, granting public money, to which the Voluntaries had contributed, for purposes in which they could not partake, for it must be borne in mind that the Voluntaries were excluded altogether from these schools. It was impossible not to admit that this was unjust to the Voluntaries, and contrary, too, to constitutional principles, for he really must say that it was going a little too far for the Privy Council to dispose of the public money in this manner. A great difficulty, which was frequently overlooked in the consideration of this question, was, that at present there was no system of education which touched the masses of the people. It was a great delusion to suppose that a large portion of the unskilled labourers were identified with any religious sect whatever, and the opinion of Dr. Hook might be cited to show, that a very large majority of the working classes did not belong to any sect, or habitually frequented any place of worship. (Hear, hear.) The Census returns proved the same fact, and showed that one-quarter or one-third of the population were not habitual frequenters of any place of worship. Nor were they frequenters of Mechanics' Institutions. If the intention were really to raise the labouring population in the scale of society, let these questions be properly and fairly discussed; let them never go back again to the Privy Council-office, but let them be dealt with in the House of Commons. As, however, Parliament had voted a large sum of money for the war, he thought a vote for education should not be refused, and he therefore hoped that his hon. friend would withdraw the amendment. (Hear, hear.)

Lord JOHN RUSSELL thought that Mr. Cobden had rather misrepresented his views, expressed last year, and proceeded to explain them. Although the hon. gentleman had pointed out that this was a question not surrounded with so many difficulties as others suppose, yet in every step he showed how great those difficulties were. (Hear, hear.) He partly made a proposition, and then in a few minutes afterwards he showed how many obstacles that very proposition would encounter. The hon. gentleman says, "Let there be continued reading of the Bible, and let there be the learning of the catechism in those parishes where every inhabitant is of the Church of England." He went on to say some time afterwards that the Voluntaries objected to any teaching of religion by the State, and yet they were to possess an Act of Parliament which would authorize those parishes to which he referred to teach the Bible and the Catechism. (Hear, hear.) In order to show the difficulties that encumbered the question, Lord John Russell gave a sketch of the Legislative attempts to deal with it during the last few years, and drew the inference, that by proceeding in the grant system they had, to a certain extent, paved the way for one of a national character. (Cheers.) But in any general system he thought they should take into account the immense good done and doing by the various societies. (Cheers.)

I should be very glad if in a parish meeting, or if in a meeting of a town-council, it could be agreed that a particular kind of school should be established, that such school should be resorted to by the inhabitants of the parish or town generally, and that it should work in harmony. But at the same time we must recollect that, in order to make any scheme work well, we must have the active zeal, not only of the schoolmaster, but of persons visiting and superintending the school. I am sorry to say that there is an immense mass of the population beyond all the efforts which have hitherto been used. What the hon. member for Somerset said on this subject is quite true. There is in our large towns, and in a great part of the country, a mass of people who have not been educated at any school, whose children have not been educated at any school, and who are beyond the efforts of any of the votes that have been given. (Hear.) These are the population to which I think any measures ought particularly to be directed. I believe that a measure which left as much as possible to the present existing schools of the several denominations the carrying on of education in the manner which the consciences of the parties concerned would direct would be the best, and, at the same time, to provide for that great mass which is outside those efforts. (Hear.) I think that would be the only practical foundation for any remaining scheme of national education.

He did not think that the Privy Council was open to the imputation of having adopted secret measures in respect to the Minutes. The Committee of Council was, like any other department of the State, under the observation of Parliament. Parliament has an opportunity, on every occasion, of either objecting to the money proposed or to the mode of its appropriation. He could not agree to the amendment of the hon. gentleman, nor did he think it requisite to raise the difficult and perilous questions which would meet them were they to propose any general and national scheme. He should be glad if by means of discussion they could be enabled to arrive at anything like an agreement upon this subject. But any plan which took no notice of religion would not be likely to succeed, and in any scheme brought forward, they must preserve what had already been done. He trusted that the result of that progress would be, that they should come to a more general conviction that what remained to be done ought to be effected. (Hear, hear.) He quite agreed that there could be no work more worthy of Parliament than a national system of education—the extension of education to every poor child throughout the country. (Hear, hear.)

After a few words from Mr. EWART,

Mr. HEYWORTH said it was the Voluntary principle that had accomplished the great object of which they heard so much in that House, and he was astonished that the hon. member for the West Riding should have any distrust and want of confidence in that principle. The hon. member for the West Riding had himself been a great voluntary teacher when he instructed the country from one end to the other in the principles of free-trade, and he of all others ought to put implicit confidence in the Voluntary principle. Improve the

position of the people, and they would soon everywhere establish schools for themselves; and the only way to improve the position of the people, was to follow up the course they had been pursuing, to open up to the utmost the channels of trade and commerce, and remove taxation from every article of commerce, and from everything that could promote the comfort and well-being of the people. (Hear, hear.) Of all the systems of education that had been in operation, that of Sunday-schools had been the most effective, and they were entirely upheld by voluntary effort. The proof of a people being well educated was the moral propriety of their conduct, and he asked if in any country on the continent they could find a people who conducted themselves on the whole better than those of England? (Hear.) The system of ragged-schools also, was supported on the voluntary principle, for here, as in many other respects, the interference of the Government would be found impossible. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. MIALI said, as he understood the noble lord did not object to the appointment of the committee to inquire into the working of the present system, he would not press his amendment.

The amendment was then withdrawn, and the vote was agreed to.

On the vote for £193,040, for educational purposes in Ireland, Mr. KENNEDY called the attention of the committee to some suggestions of his own, for the purpose of improving the system of national education in Ireland. Sir JOHN YOUNG entered into details to show the beneficial working of the existing system, of which he gave a gratifying account. After some observations by Mr. J. BALL and Mr. M'MAHON, the vote was agreed to.

Some succeeding votes were discussed and agreed to, and a division was taken upon the item of £2,006 for the Professors of Oxford and Cambridge, which was carried by 154 to 25.

Progress was reported about midnight.

PUBLIC REVENUE BILL AND MAYNOOTH.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, on the order for the third reading of the Public Revenue and Consolidated Fund Charges Bill, exceptions were taken to various parts of the bill by Sir H. WILLOUGHBY, Mr. V. SCULLY, and Mr. W. WILLIAMS, and in the course of the debate reference was made by anticipation to motions, of which notice had been given, to be made after the third reading, especially to one by Mr. Spooner, to include the expenses of Maynooth College among the charges to be removed from the Consolidated Fund to the estimates, respecting which Lord J. RUSSELL said, the proposition, which would reverse the policy of Sir R. Peel, ought to be brought forward in the shape of a bill, which would afford the country time for considering the question. He had supported that policy, believing it to be wise and sound; and if the House decided that the charges for Maynooth ought to be made the subject of an annual vote, it would be the duty of the Government to withdraw this bill.

Mr. SPOONER said, every one of the charges in schedule B proposed to be removed from the Consolidated Fund stood in the same position as those for Maynooth; and no reason was assigned for the removal of the latter, except that the placing them upon the Consolidated Fund had been sanctioned by the late Sir R. Peel. He should persist in his motion.

The debate was proceeding, when Mr. BROTHERTON suggested, and the SPEAKER approved his suggestion, that it would be better to argue the several questions as they arose after the third reading. The bill was then read a third time.

Several amendments having been made in the bill, and others which were moved having been rejected, Mr. SPOONER moved his amendment, to add to schedule B, containing a list of the offices and charges to be removed from the Consolidated Fund to the annual estimates, "the president, vice-president, and students of Maynooth College, and the expenses of that establishment." He reiterated his argument, that other charges included in the schedule stood upon the same footing, and contended further, that the grant was placed upon the fund in 1845 for purposes which had wholly failed, and that Roman Catholics, professing the views they did, could not be conciliated until they obtained the object for which they were struggling—namely, supremacy, instead of toleration.

The amendment was supported by Mr. NEWDEGATE, who, besides insisting upon the alleged failure of the object for which the grant was designed, maintained that the plea upon which the transfer was made was unsound; that the statements of Sir R. PEEL as to the condition of the college were founded upon misinformation; that unnecessary expenditure had been incurred from the absence of supervision; and that the misappropriation of the grant furnished an unanswerable reason why Parliament should make it annual. It had been blazed forth in the Irish newspapers that £50,000 had been raised by subscription for a Catholic University, and, if that were so, what fitter place than such a university could there be for the education of the Catholic priests? If the priests were educated in an institution of that sort, the House would then be relieved from the annual controversy about the Maynooth subsidy for a body of men who did nothing but revile the Protestant faith.

Mr. HEYWORTH said that, as he only regarded the present motion as an obstruction to the regular business of the House, he should certainly vote against it.

Mr. GARDNER was opposed to all grants of public money for religious purposes, but he should vote with the hon. member (Mr. Spooner), because he regarded him as an instrument raised up by Providence to bring about the destruction of the Protestant Church as by law established in Ireland. ("Hear," and laughter.) It was amazing to him that a gentleman with the sense which the hon. member possessed

should advocate that monstrous delusion called Protestant ascendancy in Ireland, and it was only because he (Mr. Gardner) was opposed to the principle of an established church, and in particular to that most detestable and disastrous of all church establishments—the one existing in Ireland—which he considered the present motion jeopardized—that he should vote with the hon. member.

The House was then cleared for a division, and the sand-glass turned as usual, when Mr. BURR attempted to speak, but was interrupted by vehement calls to order. The SPEAKER said, that as a matter of convenience, and at his own suggestion, a rule had been adopted, though not formally recorded, that when the glass was once turned, previous to a division, all debating should cease. Mr. BURR renewed his attempt to address the House, but finally gave way, and the division took place, when there appeared—

For the resolution	90
Against	106—16

The bill then passed.

THE VOTES ON EDUCATION, SCIENCE, AND ART.

On Monday the House went into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates. After several votes had been passed, including £7,710 for London University,

The sum of £2,600 was proposed to be voted for Theological Professors at Belfast and the Belfast Academic Institution. Mr. WILLIAMS objected to this vote; but Mr. BRIGHT said, that when the vote of the Irish *Regium Donum* came before the committee he should divide against the grant; and as this vote to the Professors at Belfast was but an off-shoot of that larger grant, he thought it would be better not to take the discussion on the question now, but to leave it until the greater question of the *Regium Donum* was before the committee. The vote was then agreed to.

The sum of £2,259 was then voted for the Queen's University, Ireland.

On the sum of £55,225 being proposed to be voted to defray the expenses of the establishment of the British Museum, there was considerable discussion. Complaint was general that the Museum was not open oftener than four days in the week. Mr. WILSON said, the subject of opening the Museum more frequently was at the present moment engaging the most earnest attention of the trustees. Lord SEYMOUR said that, perhaps, when the new reading-room came into full operation, the library might be open in the evening. The catalogues were now in such a state that any book could be found that was wanted.

On the vote of £7,490 for the National Gallery, Mr. WILSON said that the appointment of a salaried director was contemplated, but there was no truth in the rumour that a German Professor was to be selected. There was also some discussion about the Royal Academy, which had accommodation rent free, though its exhibition brought in £7,000 a year. Mr. DRUMMOND said, that year after year the House was called upon to vote large sums of money for the purposes of these institutions, and that the voting such sums seemed but to tend to the demand for still larger sums each successive year. There was no end to these kind of encroachments, and they ought to be checked. It really seemed as if Government was in the hands and at the mercy of the builders, and he never yet saw a Government building erected which could not have been built under the supervision of a private gentleman at a considerably reduced cost. He was much surprised that the House had not been edified with any account this year of "the pumice-stone," and its judicious effects on some of our best pictures (laughter), and he considered it anything but wise in Parliament to go on blindly expending large sums of money in the purchase of pictures, merely to place them under the control of the same men who had so grievously abused them.

On the vote of £148,033 for consuls abroad, Mr. W. WILLIAMS made some objection, to which Lord PALMERSTON replied in a conversational tone. Mr. SPOONER rose to order, and complained that the noble lord was carrying on a private conversation inaudible to that side of the House. Lord PALMERSTON replied, that he thought there was no other member of the House besides Mr. Williams who required to be satisfied. In reply to Mr. SEYMOUR, he said that the treaty of Nankin had been very ill observed by the Chinese. In fact, there was hardly a single engagement that had not been broken.

On the vote of £11,500 for extraordinary expenses of her Majesty's ministers at foreign Courts, Mr. W. WILLIAMS complained of the vast number of British public officers at Constantinople. They had there a consul and vice-consul, with large salaries, an ambassador, with no less than half-a-dozen *attachés*, and there was a considerable charge for interpreters, *attachés*, and clerks. There were also charges for servant and servants' board wages at St. Petersburg. He thought such extravagance ought to be corrected; such charges increased year by year.

On a vote of £4,469 being proposed for miscellaneous charges formerly on the civil list. Mr. W. WILLIAMS asked an explanation relative to £700 paid for French refugee clergy? Mr. WILSON said there was one of them in London, and there were others in different parts of the country. They were gradually going off, however, and as vacancies occurred no new charges were made. The vote was then agreed to.

On a vote of £1,352 for the Foundling Hospital, Dublin, Mr. W. WILLIAMS objected to the vote. All these hospitals were instituted when there was no Poor-law in Ireland; but now they should be supported out of the Poor-law fund. Some discussion ensued, turning chiefly upon the unseemliness of grants to institutions in Ireland which in England were supported by voluntary contributions. Mr. BRIGHT suggested a select committee annually to overhaul and revise these estimates, but Lord JOHN RUSSELL did not concur. There

had been a committee a few years since. Several of the votes having been passed, the Chairman reported progress.

THE AUSTRO-TURKISH CONVENTION.

Lord DUDLEY STUART, on Thursday, put a variety of questions to Lord John Russell respecting the occupation of Wallachia by Austrian troops. Lord JOHN RUSSELL replied to them in the following terms:—

With regard to the first question of my noble friend, I may say that the Government have received information that a convention has been signed between Austria and the Sublime Porte for the occupation of the Principalities by Austrian troops, in either case—whether the Russians shall have voluntarily quitted the Principalities or not. That is to say, if Russia has voluntarily quitted the Principalities, the Austrian troops will occupy them; and if Russia has not quitted them, the Austrians will enter the Principalities for the purpose of driving them out. (Cheers.) That is the effect of the treaty. The Government have not at present received an official copy of the convention which has been signed, and I cannot, therefore, promise when it can be laid upon the table. With regard to the second question—with respect to any information having been received with reference to the Emperor of Russia having consented to the ultimatum of Austria, no official information of that nature has been received by us. The last time I saw the Austrian Minister, he informed me that no answer had reached Vienna, and I cannot say whether any subsequent information has been received.

In reply to Sir HENRY WILLOUGHBY, Lord JOHN said that this country is not a party to the convention between Austria and the Porte.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In reply to Sir J. PAKINGTON, on Thursday, Lord JOHN RUSSELL announced that it was not the intention of Government to proceed with the Colonial Clergy Disabilities Bill during the present session. The announcement was received with laughter.

On Wednesday, Mr. Whiteside's Property Disposal Bill was withdrawn for the present session.

Mr. PATTEN, on Thursday, said it had been his intention to move for leave to introduce a bill for further regulating the sale of beer and other liquors on Sundays. As, however, a committee of this House was now sitting upon the subject, which committee would, he believed, make its report in the course of a short period, he should postpone his motion until the House was in possession of that report. Should there not then be a fair chance of carrying the bill this session, it was his intention to postpone it until the next session of Parliament.

Late on Thursday night, Mr. GLADSTONE moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the remnant of the Usury-laws. Alleging the lateness, first Mr. BROTHERTON, and next Colonel DUNNE, divided the House on a motion for adjournment, and were each time defeated by more than two to one. Mr. GLADSTONE then made a short statement, showing the necessity for the repeal of these laws, which are constantly evaded. The law proposed to be repealed prohibits the loan of money upon real securities at a greater rate than 5 per cent. The bill was read a first time.

Lord PALMERSTON, in reply to Colonel BLAIR, said that it was not the intention of Government to enrol the Scottish militia this autumn.

The Police Bill was withdrawn on Friday, on which day Lord PALMERSTON announced, that it was his intention to ask leave to bring in another bill, the provisions of which would be confined to the county police. (Hear, hear.) He believed that the objections which had been raised to his original bill by many boroughs were not well founded. His opinion was that such boroughs would practically become the resort of offenders from the counties. He had already had representations from the inhabitants of several boroughs, stating that they did not agree with the opinions expressed by their town councils, but that, of course, was a matter which the councils and the inhabitants must settle between themselves. If the inhabitants found that their council did not avail itself of the means which the present law afforded of uniting with the county, they had only to elect other councillors who would better attend to the interests of the borough; and if the evil was such as he apprehended it would be, he had no doubt that they would have recourse to the remedy offered by the present law.

Lord BROUGHAM gave notice on Monday, that on that day fortnight he would move a series of resolutions on the subject of national education.

The Royal assent was given, by commission, to the following bills:—Excise Duties, Customs Duties, High Treason (Ireland), Crystal Palace Company, and Exhibition of 1851 Commissioners.

On Monday, the second reading of the Episcopal and Capitular Estates Management Bill was opposed by Mr. PELLATT, on whose motion the House was cleared for a division, but none took place, and the bill was read a second time.

The state of business in the Masters' Offices of the Court of Chancery was brought before the House by Lord ST. LEONARDS, who suggested various changes for the purposes of expediting business, and preventing arrears. After a few remarks from Lord BROUGHAM, the LORD CHANCELLOR promised to take the matter into consideration, and, if possible, bring in a bill to carry out the object in view.

Lord PALMERSTON, late on Monday, moved for leave to bring in a bill (No. 2) for regulating the rural police. Some conversation ensued, in the course of which much objection was expressed to the introduction of so important a measure at a late period of the session. Ultimately, the motion was withdrawn by the Home Secretary.

In the House of Lords, on Monday night, the Earl of MALMESBURY called the attention of the Government to the rumour abroad, to the effect that the New Minister for War was to be located in the office of the Enclosure Commissioners. While on this subject, he remarked that nothing could equal the

dilapidation and inconvenience of the Foreign-office. The Earl of ARBUTHNOT said that the office of the Enclosure Commissioners had been fixed on as the most suitable position, all things considered, for the office of the new Minister for War. With regard to the Foreign-office, he quite agreed with Lord Malmesbury in his observations on the disgraceful state of the Foreign-office. Plans were in course of preparation for a new building, and he hoped by the time the noble earl came into office again the place would be quite fit for his reception.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Sir J. PAKINGTON complained that the allowance of £800 to the Bishop of New Zealand had been removed from the estimates. This change had been made, he said, without any intimation to the Colonial authorities, and without the courtesy of a notice to the Bishop himself. Sir G. GAY explained that the vote had been withdrawn in consequence of a suggestion in a despatch from the Governor of New Zealand, that the financial condition of the Colony enabled it to defray the expense of its own civil establishment. Mr. WALPOLE thought that the vote should be continued this year. Mr. W. WILLIAMS intimated that he should resist the vote. Lord J. RUSSELL expressed his regret that any misapprehension had occurred in this matter, but did not think it would be right to propose a vote to the House.

Court, Personal, and Official News.

The Queen and her family have been diligent in attending the theatre during the past week, and on Monday her Majesty and Prince Albert took their children to see the Ascent of Mont Blanc. On Thursday, Prince Albert attended the meeting of the Speech-day at Harrow; on Friday, presided at a meeting of the Commission for Promoting the Fine Arts in the rebuilding of the Palace of Westminster; and on Saturday, went to the St. Martin's Provident Institution and Savings-bank. At a Court on Saturday, his Highness the Maharajah Duleep Singh was presented to the Queen. The King of Portugal and Duke of Oporto have returned to Buckingham Palace after a tour in the manufacturing districts. At their visit to Manchester, on Wednesday, the Town-Council were holding an ordinary morning sitting; and, on the motion of Sir John Potter, an address of welcome to the Royal visitors was voted. On Friday and Saturday the Earl of Aberdeen had audiences of the Queen.

It is expected that the Queen's annual trip to Scotland will take place next month, *via* Liverpool. The royal yacht is being prepared, and took her trial cruise on Wednesday.

Lord John Russell gave a dinner to the Cabinet Ministers on Wednesday, at Pembroke Lodge, Richmond-park.

The *Bradford Observer*, in noticing the promotion of Colonel Thompson in the late Brevet to the rank of Major-General, says:—"There will, we fear, be some danger of our friend losing his identity in the change of titles. 'Colonel Thompson' is a familiar household word in all the large centres of population; when it is used men think of the author of the 'Corn-Law Catechism,' and the veteran Reformer of the last quarter of a century. But 'Major-General Thompson' will convey no such idea, and men will hear the name as of one they know nothing of. In Bradford, at least, 'the Old Colonel' will continue to be the familiar epithet employed to designate the man whom all respect, and many of us love. Nevertheless, we rejoice that he is no longer the victim of official prejudice and intolerance."

The *Daily News* contradicts the report that M. Kosuth is too unwell to leave home. "He has left London for Glasgow, where on Wednesday a meeting is to be held, protesting against the hollow Austrian alliance, the Lord Provost taking the chair. Several important towns have already followed the example of Sheffield, Nottingham, and Glasgow, and have invited Kosuth to meetings. As far as we hear, Edinburgh, Paisley, Keighley, Preston, Leicester, Sunderland, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, are among the number. The commercial and manufacturing classes seem to distrust the alliance with a bankrupt power, which can only complicate the settlement of the war in which we are engaged."

It is expected that the revenue returns, which will be made up this evening, will show a decrease on the principal items, as far as the quarter is concerned. In the Customs this will have been anticipated. In the Excise, it is possible there may be a slight excess, but it is very likely that both in Stamps and Taxes there will be a decrease, though to no considerable extent. On the other hand, as regards the Property-tax and the Post-office, there will, in all likelihood, be an increase. It is probable that the total amount received up to the 5th July, 1854, will exceed that of the corresponding year ending the 5th of July, 1853.

The Rev. W. G. Ward, who was formerly Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford, and who was stripped of his M.A. degree in 1844, on account of the Romish tendencies of certain passages in his "Ideal Church," has been engaged for three years as one of the Professors of Dogmatic Theology in the Roman Catholic College of St. Edmund's, near Ware. The Pope, not content with having created Mr. Ward an M.A. of Rome, has recently conferred upon him the cap and ring of a Doctor of Philosophy, with which Mr. Ward was solemnly invested on Thursday last by Cardinal Wiseman.

The King of Portugal, the Duke of Oporto, and suite, embarked on Monday afternoon at Woolwich, in the Portuguese steam-yacht *Mindelo*, for Ostend, under a royal salute. It is rumoured that the young King is not unlikely to offer his hand to the Princess Charlotte of Belgium.

Postscript.

THE WAR.

RUSSIA AND AUSTRIA.

The following is a telegraphic despatch from Vienna dated Monday evening:—"The Archduke Albrecht has joined the army. General Leiningen, as Admetas, acts as Governor of Hungary. It is believed that General Coronini has this day entered Little Wallachia, from Orsova, with 24,000 men, and that a brigade from Transylvania has passed through the Tomosch Pass into Great Wallachia. All the troops in Russian-Poland have been ordered to march towards the Galician frontier, and a levy *en masse* has been ordered in Poland. Each landed proprietor is to supply twenty-four men, twelve of whom are to be armed with sithes. Notification of the Convention between Austria and the Porte has been sent to St. Petersburg. Baron Meyendorff is permitted to go Gastein, but must then retire to his estates in Finland. The *Ost Deutsche Post* has every reason to believe that the Russian answer to the summons has at length arrived."

THE AUSTRO-PRUSSIAN SUMMONS.

The despatches which reached London yesterday represent the Czar as in no way disposed to make any frank and sincere advance in the interest of peace. It is all but certain, however, that the Czar's final answer to the Austrian note had not reached Vienna as late as on Monday night. According to the *Morning Chronicle* the Czar has expressed his readiness to negotiate with the Four Powers on all the points in dispute, "with the exception of the privileges of the Christian subjects of the Sultan." On this subject he will only treat directly with the Porte, and he refuses to admit the interference of the Four Powers. He also refuses to give any guarantee for the evacuation of the Principalities.

A writer in the *Post Ampt Gazette*, of Frankfurt, under the date of Berlin, 29th ult., says:—"The cabinet of Berlin and that of Vienna perfectly well know on what they have to calculate, as they have received positive information on the subject from their ambassadors at St. Petersburg. The reply of the Emperor Nicholas may be in the words of Count de Neesselrode, 'The Emperor leaves to the choice of the German powers to declare war against him; he himself wishes for peace. The Emperor will explain himself in an autograph letter, which he will write to the two German sovereigns.' On another occasion, when speaking of the additional article of the Austro-Prussian convention, Count de Neesselrode said: 'This is not now the time to conceal what is wished; for our part we know what Austria wishes.' The autograph letter above alluded to is looked for with impatience."

FRENCH TROOPS FOR THE BALTIC.

The *Royal William*, 120, *Waterloo*, 120, *St. Vincent*, 101, *Hannibal*, 91, *Algiers*, 91, *Powerful*, 84, *Calcutta*, 84, and *Formidable*, 84, are all under orders to proceed to Cherbourg and embark French troops to aid in operations in the Baltic. The *St. Vincent* is now being fitted up at Spithead with all despatch to receive these troops, and will sail on Thursday, attended upon by the *Sphynx* steam frigate. She will embark, it is reported, 2,000 troops, her lower deck guns having been removed for their accommodation. The *Algiers*, 91, Captain Talbot, passed Portsmouth from Devonport on Sunday night for Cherbourg. The *Colossus*, Captain Robinson, has ceased sitting, having lent her men to help in expediting the *St. Vincent*, *Termagant*, and *Sphynx* for this special service.

The *Himalaya*, *Simla*, and *Orinoco* steamers, now in Southampton Docks, have been chartered to convey troops. It is believed that the *Himalaya* will take out the Scots Gry.

THE INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

The news from Madrid is serious. The insurrection seems to be swelling into a rebellion. The *Times* publishes the following despatch from Paris:—"Intelligence from Madrid to the 20th ult. states that the town was much agitated. The insurgents, to the number of 4,000, were at the Campo del Moro, at about a gunshot from the Palace. General Campuzano, Director of the Artillery, had refused to attack them, although protesting his fidelity to the Queen. General Lara had also refused, on the pretext that he could not rely on the garrison. General O'Donnell was said to have summoned the Queen to change her Ministry. Unless she did so he threatened to attack the town the same evening."

Subsequent advices to the 2nd inst. state that Madrid is covered with barricades. The populace cried out, "Death to Sartorius." It was said that a part of the garrison had fraternised with the insurgents. The abdication of the Queen was under discussion, and the formation of a Regency, of which Narvaez should be a member.

On the other hand, the *Patrie* declares that the news received by telegraph from Spain continues to be favourable to the Government, and that the insurgents, after having been defeated, have marched upon Toledo.

YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords, last night, the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Bill, which proposed to extend the prohibition against driving dogs in carts to all parts of the country, was read a second time, after considerable discussion, in which several noble lords appeared as the friends of dogs, while others were decidedly hostile to the canine interest.

The Ecclesiastical Courts Bill, by which power is given to examine witnesses *visu voce* in ecclesiastical suits, was read a second time, on the motion of Lord BROUGHAM.

Some other business was also despatched, and their lordships adjourned.

The House of Commons, at the morning sitting, was occupied in committee with the details of the Valuation of Lands (Scotland) Bill, and the Parochial Schoolmasters' (Scotland) Bill, both of which passed through.

In the evening, in reply to Mr. WALPOLE, Lord J. RUSSELL stated that the Government had come to the determination not to proceed with the Testamentary Jurisdiction Bill this session.

RIGHTS OF NEUTRALS.

Mr. J. G. PHILLIMORE moved a resolution declaring that although, under the circumstances of the present war, it may be justifiable to relax the principle that the property of an enemy in the ships of a friend is lawful prize, yet that any absolute surrender or renunciation of that right would be inconsistent with the honour and security of the country. Showing that in all former wars the guiding principle had been to do mischief to the enemy by all means and weapons within reach, the hon. member controverted the maxim—which he declared to be at once modern in origin and injurious in practice—that free bottoms made free goods.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. MITCHELL, who thought, however, that the exceptional reference to present circumstances had better have been omitted. The most effectual means of attacking Russia, he urged, was to stop her traffic, and he regretted to find that this process was so long delayed and so imperfectly accomplished.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH distinguished between the theoretical position and the practical conclusion contained in the resolution. The former laid down the doctrine, that it was the inalienable right of a belligerent to seize the property of an enemy in the ship of a friend. This right, he remarked, was dated from the most barbarous eras, and supported on the authority of Grotius, Vattel, and other writers upon international law, many of whose *dicta* had been rendered obsolete by the advancing humanity of modern times. Besides the rights of the belligerents, there were the rights of neutrals to be considered; and these included the free prosecution of their commerce, except as regarded articles contraband of war, or places actually under siege or blockade. After supporting this theoretical assumption by a copious array of arguments and instances, Sir W. MOLESWORTH adverted to the practical conclusion, and contended that the relaxations lately enacted by the British Government in favour of neutrals were both right and expedient. To have withheld them might possibly have inconvenienced our enemy, but must have outraged our friends and injured our commerce in a far larger proportion. The right hon. baronet concluded by moving the previous question.

Mr. R. PHILLIMORE concurred in thinking the present waiver of the belligerent right by the British Government to have been judicious. He denied, however, the assertion of Sir Wm. Molesworth, that the right in question was founded upon a barbarous usage, and had become obsolete.

Mr. BOWYER moved, as an amendment to Mr. Phillimore's motion, "that the course adopted by Her Majesty's Government, in concert with that of the Emperor of the French, is in accordance with sound principles of policy and public law." He considered that the principles of maritime law adopted by the Government, by extending the rights of neutrals, had created a new era in the law of nations.

The House was counted out at twenty minutes to ten o'clock.

THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY BILL.

We understand that the Oxford University Bill is to be read a second time in the House of Lords to-morrow evening, and is to be considered in Committee on Friday. It is, therefore, highly desirable that petitions in favour of the clauses abolishing Theological tests should, if possible, be forwarded for presentation not later than the last-named day. At all events, it will be obvious that no time should be lost.

The investigation into the causes of the death of the child Alfred Richardson, at the Royal Free Hospital, was resumed yesterday. The evidence given was not very material. Several witnesses who had been summoned did not appear, and the case was once more adjourned to Friday next.

FALL OF THREE HOUSES.—LOSS OF LIFE.—While some men were engaged yesterday in taking down three houses in Saffron-hill, the roof fell in, and seven of the men were buried in the ruins. Three were got out, but they remain in a dangerous state. One man lies with his head exposed and breast crushed—there are hopes of getting him out. Search is being made for the others.

The Educational Exhibition, which has been for some time in preparation under the superintendence of the council of the Society of Arts, was opened yesterday evening with a *concertation*, which was honoured by the presence of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and was attended by upwards of 1,200 gentlemen more or less connected with educational literature in England, America, and on the continent of Europe.

A new Austrian loan is announced. It is said to have been fixed at a sum equal to £35,000,000 sterling, which may be extended, if practicable, to £50,000,000. The instalments are to range over five years, and the price of the stock is to be 95, payable in Bank paper, which, being virtually at a discount of 2½ per cent., reduces the cost to 86½. The interest is to be at the rate of 5 per cent.

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We have but little business doing in our market to day, prices without variation.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Normal Schools" and "The Vicar of Frome and Dissenters" are unavoidably postponed till our next number.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1854.

SUMMARY.

THE combination against the Emperor of Russia now wears the aspect of a European confederacy in support of public law. Austria has actively joined the Western Powers. On Monday last, exactly one year from the day when the Russians crossed the Pruth, an Austrian division of some 25,000 men proceeded from Orsova into Wallachia, and is to be followed by other detachments destined to occupy the Principalities in accordance with the treaty with the Porte, and to use force, if necessary, to drive out the Russians. That this step is regarded by the Czar as an act of direct hostility against himself is clear from the disposition of his troops on the Gallician frontier, and the threatening attitude of a Russian corp d'armée on the borders of Hungary. As the smaller States of Germany have given in their unconditional adhesion to the Austro-Prussian treaty, the whole strength of the Confederation is now pledged against the Northern aggressor. That Sweden and Denmark will ere long become parties to this "Great Alliance" is probable enough—in fact, the latter Power has already violated her neutrality by providing barracks for French troops.

Nevertheless, in spite of this formidable coalition against him, and the ignominious defeat of his armies single-handed by the Turks, the Emperor Nicholas shows no signs of yielding. The report of a retreat behind the Pruth, and of a promise to evacuate the Principalities were altogether unfounded. It does not appear that the formal reply to the summons of the two German Powers has yet been received, but there is no doubt that it will be unfavourable. The Russian troops are being concentrated, not behind the Pruth, but in Moldavia. A new levy *en masse* has been resorted to; and the Polish army is being marched on the Austrian frontier. Again has the Czar disappointed the expectations of those who supposed him to be influenced by ordinary considerations of prudence. The clouds that darken the horizon on every hand, difficulties with his own subjects, domestic anxieties, and even personal indisposition only seem to confirm his infatuation. No doubt he reckons upon the impregnability of his defensive position, and hopes thus to tire out his combined foes.

The Allies are, therefore, obliged to regard the war as a serious business. All symptoms of vacillation have disappeared. To rumours of revived negotiations have succeeded positive statements that 7,000 additional British soldiers are at once to be despatched to the East, that the embarkation of troops at Marseilles is increasing, and that a fleet of eight line-of-battle ships is about proceeding to Cherbourg to take on board a French force for service in the Baltic. A combined attack upon Cronstadt as well as Sebastopol seems to be seriously entertained, and probably in anticipation of this Sir Charles Napier is now reconnoitring that formidable fortress. It is evident that this energetic policy is acquiesced in by our German allies, and, from the tone of their newspaper press, we may surmise that they will now acquiesce in the demand of the Western Powers for "material guarantees" from Russia against the future disturbance of the peace of Europe.

The only important occupation of the Lords during the week has been the discussion, in committee, of the Government bill for rendering the

Legislative Council of Canada an elective instead of a nominee chamber. The Earl of Derby presented himself, though at so late a stage, in a favourite character—attempting "to stem the torrent of democracy" by warnings that, if this further concession be made to the colonists, their independence will next have to be conceded. But sounder views of colonial policy than those of Stanley and Grey now prevail; and the Lords defeated Earl Derby by 63 votes to 39. Intelligence since received—not at the Colonial-office, but at the newspaper-offices—shows an unconscious timeliness in this resolve. The Canadian Assembly have adopted, as an amendment to the address, a resolution for the secularization of the Clergy Reserves, now at their own disposal; the Minister has resigned; and (or?) the Assembly is dissolved.

Lord Palmerston, finding no encouragement for his Police Bill, even when restricted to counties and the smaller boroughs, has withdrawn it rather than prejudice a future measure; but not without a warning that country gentlemen and municipal authorities may wish they had it before the recess is over. On what the threat is grounded we know not. Happily, the disputes of millhands and miners with their employers are pacified; the summer is not yet so far advanced that the rain makes us tremble for the harvest; and the latest Board of Trade returns indicate unabated commercial activity. We exported in the month ending June 5, £400,000 worth more of manufactures and produce than in the same month of 1853; and though the largest increase is in articles the demand for which may have been stimulated by the war,—cotton, linen, and wool, share in the upward movement. And dear as are tea, coffee, sugar, and less essential articles of the breakfast and tea-table, they are consumed in augmented quantities. We may conclude, therefore, that it is from our normal criminal population Lord Palmerston apprehends work for his county constabulary.

The civic folly of "entertaining" illustrious Frenchmen at tavern dinners and carrying them hither and thither by railway and steamboat, is expanding to its full dimensions; so we must even give it way. Meanwhile, let us remark with pleasure the judiciously conducted celebration of the Society of Arts' Centenary; and invite attention to the educational exhibition, at St. Martin's Hall, inaugurated last night by Prince Albert, and constituting in the number of foreign representatives and contributions, an admirable example of international co-operation.

The long threatened revolution in Spain seems really to have come at last. Insurrection has broken out at Madrid and Toledo; the soldiery either lead the insurgents or abstain from hostile action; the most distinguished and trusted generals either keep out of the way or excuse their disobedience to the royal commands; and the telegraph, worked by Government officials, cannot discredit the possession of the capital by the revolted. That the war-cry of the insurrection is "the Constitution of 1837," signifies little; and that the rising has been provoked by disgust at courtly immorality, is not more probable. So long as Spain is strewn with disbanded soldiers and displaced officials,—the latter as incapable as the former of living by honest industry,—there will never be wanting either the materials or the pretext of insurgency.

NOTES FROM THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

To what purpose Mr. Headlam moved the House into Committee on his Mortmain Bill on Wednesday last, unless to read a practical rebuke to Government for the absence of every member of it from the House, it is difficult to make out. He is an able man—he was chairman of the Mortmain Committee which sat last Session—he drew up the bill, mostly in accordance with their report, which he probably composed—and, of course, every parent may be pardoned for regarding his own offspring with favour. But he could hardly have imagined it likely, we should think, that any exertions of his, unaided by Government, would succeed in dragging the bill through the House of Commons this year, to say nothing of the House of Lords—and he was scarcely justified, we should say, in going into Committee, and taking up the whole day at this late period of the session, unless he was pretty confident of the chances in favour of carrying his bill through. This, however, he did, and after all did not reach his 13th clause, which, by prohibiting small charitable bequests except under conditions that were never likely to be complied with, had caused a considerable sensation out of doors, and had occasioned a vast influx of opposing petitions. The consequence was, that Wednesday last was neither a holiday nor a day of legislative progress. The bill was not half got through, although upwards of five hours were spent over its earlier clauses, and it is not very likely to get another chance during the short remnant of the session. Whether the House would have been so patient under the fruitless infliction but for an accident, is

doubtful. But it happened—as, indeed, it generally does on Wednesdays—that for the first hour after the Speaker took the chair, not a single member of the Government was present. Mr. Headlam's motion stood first on the orders of the day, and being pressed not to proceed until one at least of the law officers of the Crown had made his appearance, he consented to postpone his motion until after the fourth order of the day was disposed of—or rather, he was compelled to do so by a vote of the House. However, the three succeeding orders went off in about as many minutes, and it then became a question whether business was or was not to wait the leisure of her Majesty's Ministers. For the sake of not setting a precedent of which they might hereafter avail themselves to get rid of obnoxious measures, the House consented to go into Committee—and, once there, they went on resolutely but slowly to nearly six o'clock.

On Thursday Mr. Heywood proposed his clause for the admission of Dissenters to graduation, on the third reading of the Oxford University bill. As we stated last week he abated his claim to the degree of bachelor in arts, law, medicine, and music. It was rumoured in the early part of the afternoon that there would be no division. There was not much excitement therefore, and Mr. Heywood himself was not very patiently listened to. But when Mr. Henley announced that he intended to divide the House, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer briefly but emphatically stated the grounds on which Government intended to support Mr. Heywood, the House became clamorous for a division, for it was drawing near the usual dinner hour. Untimely, then, was the speech which Mr. Serjeant Shee forced upon angry and roaring members. A pertinent speech enough it was as to matter, but impertinent as to time and occasion—probably a speech that was to have been delivered on the preceding Monday, but which circumstances would not allow to go off. So the Serjeant shouted, sentence by sentence, many undeniable truths, and the House drowned them in every variety of indescribable noise. At last he sat down—the question was put—the division lobbies were filled—the result was announced—233 for, and 79 against—a majority for Mr. Heywood of 154. Loud acclamations followed—other amendments were discussed, and accepted or rejected, and the bill was passed and sent up to the House of Lords.

The only other salient point in the week's proceedings was the Education debate next evening in Committee of Supply. Lord John Russell prefaced the proposal of the educational vote this year, by a brief and rather meagre Ministerial statement. Meagre as it was, however, it was gratefully accepted, for in former years no statement whatever has been submitted. The grant proposed was £263,000, in addition to £80,000 balance from last year's vote. Mr. Miall proposed to reduce the estimate by the excess of the proposal over that of last year, namely £3,000, added to the balance of £80,000, which would have reduced the nominal sum to be voted to £180,000. He objected to go on expanding an objectionable machinery, more especially until inquiry had proved that the educational results were what they ought to be. Mr. Henley followed, approving of the increased grant, but joining also in a demand for inquiry. A very interesting and animated debate arose—in which Mr. W. J. Fox, Lord Seymour, Mr. E. Ball, Mr. Biggs, Mr. Miles, Mr. Cobden, and (in a second speech) Lord John Russell took part. The tone in which the question was handled on all sides was far more candid than on former occasions. Mr. Cobden, especially, approached the Voluntaries somewhat more closely than he has hitherto done, and generously vindicated them from the foolish reproach of being indifferent to the diffusion of education. Still, we gathered from the discussion a further confirmation of our view that no scheme of national education can be carried out without flagrant injustice, and we observed that every speaker was more intent on demolishing a rival plan for giving effect to his views, than upon establishing the soundness of the principle upon which those views were based. Voluntarism was in a fearful minority, if votes had been taken—but Voluntarism was not assailed half so zealously as were the several proposals for superseding it. Lord John having given a distinct assurance that he would not object to a Select Committee of Inquiry next year, Mr. Miall consented to withdraw his amendment.

No other item in the Civil Service Estimates has been very seriously contested. Of course, there have been discussions and divisions, but to what practical end the reader may well guess. But in Committee on the Consolidated Fund Charges bill, the Maynooth Endowment Act was very near being repealed by a side wind, and the £30,000 a-year settled upon it by the Legislature brought back again within the range of an annual vote. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in order to comply with the wish of the House, by bringing under its notice the gross income and expenditure of the State, instead of the *nett* as

heretofore, has brought in a bill for transferring certain annual charges from the Consolidated Fund to the yearly estimates. Mr. Spooner moved to include with the charges to be thus transferred, those for Maynooth College. The debate on his proposition was short, and the only noticeable feature of it was Mr. Gardiner's bold declaration that he looked upon the two members for North Warwickshire as special instruments raised up by Providence to work out the downfall of the Irish Church Establishment, in which work he would be happy to assist them. The motion was defeated by a majority of 16 only, but if it had been carried, Lord John announced his intention of abandoning the bill. The Irish *Regium Donum* will probably come on for discussion to-morrow night.

THE VICTORIES WE DID NOT EXPECT.

THE war in which we have embarked under such novel conditions, political and scientific, that it was expected to begin a new—and perhaps the last—chapter in the history of war, seems to be going the way of most previous wars. It was to be a sharp and a short war—it was to be disfigured by none of the gratuitous inhumanity, and burdened by none of the needless costs, of former wars—it was to compel an early peace by an imposing array of nations in arms, and to conquer independence for oppressed nationalities by an alliance of despotic and constitutional governments. Six months have passed since hostilities were formally declared—nearly twelve months since hostilities actually commenced—and if some of these expectations have been fulfilled in detail, the general result appears to be intensely disappointing. Those events or characteristics that were most confidently relied upon, are precisely those that have least been realised.

It was upon the exploits of the Baltic fleet that anticipation most sanguinely reposed. An armada, superior to any that ever before left the English seas, commanded by an officer only second to Nelson in the popular idea, and supplemented by an auxiliary that Nelson would have been proud to conquer—there was nothing too difficult for the Baltic fleet at least to attempt. That the gulfs of the great Northern sea are shallow and little known—that the shores are spiked with sunken rock, and the harbours fortified by nature as well as art—that the strong places of Sweaborg and Cronstadt ought to be approached with caution, and could only be taken with great effort—we all knew, and were prepared to bear delay, and even failure. But what, we believe, no one expected—and as little desired—is such victories as that of Uleaborg, and such disasters as that of Gamla Carleby. To take the latter first,—the *Vulture* and the *Odin* were ordered to a certain spot, “to examine and operate, if practicable,” and particularly to bring away a small screw steamer said to be lying there. The captain of the *Vulture* sent off the boats of the two ships. The acting lieutenant having demanded in vain the surrender of Imperial property, and challenged to use the force threatened, he ordered the boats to advance up the river. A fire of field-pieces and musketry from behind trees and houses, sunk one boat and cut down the crew of another. Of eighteen men in the leading boat, eleven fell under the first fire. A bomb-shell burst over a smaller boat, and an hour's fighting failed to recover her crew. Fifty-six missing are reported—of whom seven were killed and twenty-one wounded. The admirals disapproved of the mismanagement resulting in this “serious catastrophe,” anticipates opinion at home. The readiness of our seamen to expose themselves; their contempt of danger and eagerness for distinction, are qualities not to be wasted in unequal attack on insignificant points.

The affair of Uleaborg is of quite a different character. Uleaborg is a small, defenceless, and purely commercial town, in the Gulf of Bothnia—tenanted, therefore, by a Finnish population. On the 1st of June, three or four steamers, under the command of Admiral Plumridge, made their appearance before it. The inhabitants having heard that at Brahestadt—a place of similar character—we had burned stores of private property, sent off a deputation to the admiral, to throw themselves on his mercy. The admiral informed them, in the terms of a written proclamation, that he intended to destroy only the “castles and defences, shipping, and property of the Emperor of Russia.” The deputation was retiring, confident of the immunity of their town, since it contained neither fortress, war-ship, nor warehouse. But the admiral had something more to say,—“You have a large store of tar, deals, timber, ships in building, and materials for constructing them: these shall be burnt.” In vain the deputation replied that all this was private property, and some of it English property; paid for by advances of English money. The admiral, stern as fate, rejoined: “In ten minutes I shall begin.” And so, Uleaborg having, unlike Gamla Carleby, no artillery and musketeers, for hiding in ambush, and firing from

behind wooden screens on open boats, the work of destruction was achieved without opposition or disturbance. Six vessels on the stocks, and a seventh just launched—stacks of deals and other timber—seventeen to twenty thousand barrels of tar—and eight ships afloat in the harbour, were all burnt! That part of the loss thus inflicted will fall on English merchants appears not alone from the statement of the deputation. Communication of the fact had been made to the Government, and a license for the removal of the property requested. Notwithstanding that of the tar, a considerable portion had been purchased for the supply of our own dockyards, the license was refused; and as neutral shipping for its removal was not to be procured, it was left a prey to the flames. Nor are the exploits of Brahestadt and Uleaborg isolated or conspicuous. It is reported by Admiral Napier that from the 5th of May to the 10th of June, there have been destroyed in the Gulf of Bothnia 46 vessels afloat and on the stocks, amounting to 11,000 tons; from 40,000 to 50,000 barrels of pitch and tar, 6,000 square yards of rough pitch, a great number of stacks of timber, spars, plank, and deals, and various naval stores, valued at from £300,000 to £400,000.

Sir James Graham's defence of these operations is partly apologetic, partly declamatory. He defends them as measures of precaution. Our armament is threatened, he says, with attack from a fleet of gun-boats, well adapted for these waters, and likely to prove very mischievous; it was the duty of our officers to prevent the construction of such a flotilla. Undoubtedly; but it does not follow that their duty comprised the destruction of merchant vessels afloat and on the stocks—of stores of pitch, tar, and cordage, that those vessels might have been employed to remove, as suspected contraband,—and of timber stacked in places the most unlikely to serve as dockyards for St. Petersburg. Changing his style, Sir James alludes to the difficulties of the service, and the coyness of the enemy. He is indignant that officers and men who bravely weather danger by sea and shore, cheerfully even destroying the captures from which otherwise large prize money might be drawn—should be visited with censure. He is indignant, too, that a claim to forbearance should be set up for the subjects of an enemy who will rather hide than fight. And the House of Commons cheers his sledge-hammer sentences. But he mistakes the complaint that is made. No one censures the officers—who only act upon their instructions, and certainly find the most unpleasant part of their duty that in which they incur least danger. No one asks forbearance towards the enemy; a cause of discontent is, he seems to have had too much of it already. It is complained that we are making war after the old fashion—carrying desolation by fire and sword into regions where we might find natural allies; mistaking the destruction of property for the crippling of a power; striking at the helpless, unoffending subjects of our foe—subjection to whom we call itself sufficient misfortune—instead of hastening to strike at the foe himself. It is not for those who objected to the war from the commencement, to complain that it is rapidly becoming unpopular; but it is for every patriot—yes, for every friend of humanity—to insist that it shall not be carried on with a mock or misdirected energy; that the unparalleled forces under the control of modern commanders shall not be squandered in the tardy strategy and cruel indiscriminate of the Seven Years' War.

THE LAST DODGE OF THE NEWS MONOPOLISTS.

SUCCESS and the fear of success seem alike adapted to bring out the baser qualities of human nature. We have had occasion, twice or thrice within the past week or fortnight, silently to note the amazing ease and coolness with which the fruits of victory were appropriated by some who ought rather to have been eating the ashes of humiliation. Church-rates, University tests, partnership laws, taxes on knowledge—against these we have seen small minorities in Parliament and the press steadfastly contending year after year, and making but little apparent headway; their leaders alternately humoured as enthusiasts and hooted as bores; their progress impeded by every sort of resistance,—the dullest silence and the liveliest ridicule, obstinate indifference and solemn invective; the work of conversion going on,—dreadfully as a ship on tack, a mine in the frosty earth, or a siege with shortness of munitions,—through half a life-time. All on a sudden, the wind has shifted, or the mine has sprung, or the citadel has surrendered in very despair—and lo! everywhere caps are being tossed into the air; congratulations are tendered from notoriously old enemies,—not in the tone of frank surrender, but of cordial good-fellowship; the winner is expected to treat all round—for, it now appears, everybody had betted on his colours. Thus the *Times*, and half-a-dozen other papers we could name, not one of which ever contained a single article against the

grievances in question until they had been voted down, now amuses itself with Lord John as a unique specimen of Churchmanship, wonders how Oxford could expect to be free of Dissenters, and unblushingly announces the adoption of the limited-liability principle as “another epoch in the eventful history which seconds the gradual but sure triumph of scientific truth over popular prejudice.” Such effrontery as this well-nigh cheats virtue of that reward which is supposed to be securely her own—namely, the consciousness of being virtuous. “Stand upon your own instincts, and the world will come round to you in time,” says Emerson. But what of that, if the world is to tell you it always stood by your side? It's too bad to be done out of the honour of the pioneer, after having given up the comfort and safety of the rear.

But there are some who will go with a cause till it is in sight of success, and then draw back in alarm. The insincere, the selfish, the timid, are these—as truly time-servers as the others; but less consciously so. They adhere to a movement from sympathy, or some other sentiment—perhaps from conviction: but their conviction, like their sentiment, is not strong enough to overcome their sense of interest. They rather like to be in a minority,—because it flatters their vanity, or is a sop to conscience; or perhaps because they know that a minority in some one place is a majority elsewhere,—just as the temperature varies with the latitude, opinion varying through all the social zones. The prospect of stern battle and consequent victory scares away this “rabble of meaner birds.” They are then off to some other locality in which they can maugher with safety of their advanced views, and their generous sensibilities.

The anti-knowledge-tax movement has been particularly plagued with these gentry. Mr. Milner Gibson tells the story of a seconder who begged him not to divide lest he should carry his motion. In the press there are many such, and with less excuse—the “convenience of Ministers” urged in the one case, translating plainly into “the interests of our paper” in the other case. How the *Times* blew hot and cold on the advertisement-duty—how it tacked from day to day to get an exclusive benefit for itself, while pleading the general advantage—with what a show of magnanimity it professes willingness to bear enormous fiscal burdens for the good of the revenue,—few of its readers can have failed to observe. In these manoeuvres it is now rivalled by the *Weekly Dispatch*, by whom it has, unfortunately for great popular interests, been too often and too closely followed—the same unscrupulous support of certain class and party objects, the same prompt alteration of tone in obedience to unacknowledged impulses, the same relentless vehemence of laudation or abuse, as the case may require, distinguishing the numerical leaders both of the daily and weekly press. As a professedly radical journal, the *Dispatch* has never ventured to oppose, if it has never warmly advocated, the repeal of the taxes on knowledge. It would probably have been well enough content to share with others the advantage of freedom from advertisement duty, and hope for the release of paper from the excise-man. But seeing Government driven into a corner as to the penny stamp—seeing the great probability of its early abolition from the difficulty of defending the inequalities it entails—the *Dispatch* comes to the rescue. Beginning with the insinuation that Messrs. Bright and Gibson have private political ends to serve by abolishing the stamp, and presently waxing to the courage of proclaiming them “ambitious and envious demagogues, ready, like the worst of their class, in their own particular degree, to make purchase of the work they do in the name of the commonwealth,”—the *Dispatch* undertakes to show the public that it will greatly lose by getting a penny off the price of its newspapers. The “*Little Pedlington Mercury*” is held up as a frightful example of what the whole press might become. The provincial journalist is exhibited as a vulgar pilferer—a dishonest caterer of stale news, for the garniture of “the affairs of his own illustrious neighbourhood.” The *Debats* and the *National*, the *New York* and other American papers, are made out to be little better than this unhappy “*Little Pedlington Mercury*,”—all living on the press of London, which must be, we are told, “the emporium, the monopolist market of fresh news,”—“must be the seat of newspapers, for it manufactures the staple in its own actions, and collects it hourly and minutely from the entire world.” With amazing audacity of assertion, it is added:—“It would be a wonderful effort to telegraph an earthquake which should engulf half a continent to Little Pedlington; and if ever the proprietor of the aforesaid Mercury were to make such an essay, his readers would not hear the last of his outlay and his energy for months. But as to the continual stream of events, if it ever reaches that locality, it can only be through that very press against which Messrs. Milner Gibson and Bright would fain set up the *Mercury* as a competitor.”

If we were to ask, where is Little Pedlington?

we might learn that it is a manufacturing, or agricultural market-town—that it has from thirty to sixty thousand inhabitants, and by its market is brought twice a week in contact with as many villages of a thousand each—that its *Mercury*, despite the fact that it is twice as large as it otherwise need be, to make a decent show for the fourpence, a fourth of which is absolutely lost on three-fourths of its circulation, manages to pay a London correspondent at a rate not inferior to that paid on many London papers; is kept by the telegraph in possession of all the latest news, commercial and political; if not so talented, is not less high principled than its haughty contemporary in Fleet-street; and does not steal more, in proportion to its space, from the daily journals, than does its purse-proud contemner—indeed, probably paying more to the reporter and penny-a-liner than a paper like the *Dispatch*, which has little need of such functionaries. We happen to know a London subscriber to a country journal, which is duly delivered at his door on Saturday morning. Living in a suburb, he does not happen to see the *Times* daily. He might hire it,—and wait at home all day for its arrival from the library; if it were the price of the *New York Tribune*, he would certainly buy it. As it is, his country journal brings to his Saturday's breakfast-table, London news up to noon of Friday. It will hardly be argued that because he gets a weekly paper from the country at a low postal rate, he is compensated for the prohibitory price of the London daily paper.

But we would not descend to argue the question on these grounds. It is sheer impertinence in the *Times* and *Dispatch* to disparage cheaper journals, in order to maintain their own legal protection: and, happily, the impertinence is so glaring that the sinister motive is seen beneath it. In such a paragraph as this—which we first read in the *Dispatch*, and much regret to see copied into a leader in the paper edited by Douglas Jerrold—the cloven foot is revealed in almost hideous plainness:—

The real parties who feel aggrieved are not the public, or any extant interest; but certain people, who, as Mr. Bright says, are waiting the change of the law to start their speculations—folks who mean to appeal to nothing but lowness of price. Whether they will do themselves any good is really nobody's concern but their own. What they are worth I trust will be duly estimated. This is pretty certain, that should they be enabled to issue halfpenny papers, those whom they will damage will be the proprietors of threepenny ones, who have already fought under the same flag, and who, if they maintain their mere size, can sell at no lower price—nay, at the present cost of paper, must advance their price to live. Something smaller in cost, and comparatively worse in quality, will eat off their infinitesimal per centage of gain. Some of them, however, have been eager for this shearing; they may probably therefore enjoy the luxury of it. Allow me, however, to expose a pretence—to tell the pseudo friends of the reading public that if they cut off the great boon of gratuitous transmission they will disserve the news readers far more than they will be harmed by the retention of the stamp, and to warn the Government that, if as is its wont, it yields everything that anybody chooses to ask of it about the regulation of the trade of journalism, it may propitiate a knot of vain and selfish brawlers, who would set up an Urquhart rather than want an ally, but will take much more from the people than it can pretend to give to them.

And this from Free-traders!—from a journal borrowing all the literary lustre it ever had from the contributions of the most eloquent of Free-trade advocates! Why did not the forgotten champions of agricultural protection bethink themselves, that it could be only "certain people waiting the change of law to start their [corn-growing] speculation,"—only "a knot of vain and selfish brawlers" who would rather vote for an anti-bread-tax Tory than a monopolist Whig—that clamoured for the liberty of corn-growing and bread-making? It was a great oversight in the Cayleys and Ferrands that they did not talk thus. We did hear that the British loaf would degenerate, under a free-trade regime, to the size and colour, small and black of French and German loaves. We did hear something like "the boon of gratuitous transmission," as a description of the tax that added twenty-five or fifty per cent. to the cost of production. We did hear the "regulation of trade" familiarly spoken of as a primal duty of legislatures. But we have lived to see sonorous falsifications exposed, and prophecy by comparison discountenanced, and other artifices of "rogues in grain" punished by public derision. And, especially encouraged by the examples we instanced at the outset,—we are quite sure the monopolists of our own profession are only preparing for themselves the like fate. To complete the quotation from the *Times*, we distinctly foresee another era in "the eventful history which records the gradual but sure . . . assertion of the freedom of individual action over the restraints of law, and the tyranny of existing interests."

PRINCE PASKIEWITSCH'S HEALTH.—The *Correspondence Sheet*, of Berlin, says that it has learned from well-informed quarters that Prince Paskiewitsch's health has suffered so much from the effects of the hitherto completely unsuccessful campaign, that he has solicited permission to resign the command of the field army, and that he is to be replaced by Basilius Peroffski, full general of cavalry, aide-de camp to the Emperor, and member of the Council of State for the Department of Justice.

IS GOVERNMENTAL SUPPORT THE BEST MODE OF RENDERING A TRUTH BENEFICIAL?

(From a Correspondent.)

At the latter end of the last century, Jenner had established the truth, that the introduction of the vaccine virus into a healthy human being, and the production thereby of certain changes in the bodily state of the individual, afforded a perfect protection against the influence of small-pox.

The establishment of this truth had, in gaining its hold on the public mind, to encounter all the usual modes of attack which ever attend upon the process of the fixation of any truth. Such, however, was the immense amount of benefit derivable from the application of the doctrine, and so powerfully did it appeal to the public necessities, that public interest was excited—meetings were held—royalty lent its aid—funds were supplied with liberality, and steps were taken to diffuse the blessings of vaccination.

A society, called the Royal Jennerian, was instituted, and Dr. Walker was appointed resident inoculator. Dr. Walker's whole soul was in vaccination and its diffusion. He was a Quaker, and had the peculiarities of that sect. These peculiarities, by preventing his giving to titled individuals who aided him, and to others, not titled, but perhaps more proud, the titular dignities to which they laid claim, caused much offence. Men, when their pride is offended, soon discover some way of punishing the offender. They could say nothing against Dr. Walker's zeal in his office; nothing against the effectiveness of the vaccinations which he performed: but they found out that Dr. Walker opened, in order to obtain the necessary quantity of vaccine virus for the public use, the vaccine vesicle, by removing the surface of the vesicle instead of merely puncturing the elevated sides of the vesicle, the latter being the plan that Jenner thought best. The offended parties, under a pretence of great regard for Jenner, carried Jenner into a warfare with Walker, and, as Walker knew he was correct and successful (and upwards of half-a-century's experience has demonstrated that his plan is the proper one), he would not alter his mode of proceeding, and the cause of vaccination became injured by the squabbles thus excited—Walker, however, not abating one tittle of his diligence and zeal in diffusing the benefits of vaccination.

The parties to whom we have referred used Jenner as a tool, influenced, it is not unlikely, at first by a zeal for vaccination; they soon discovered, that, through vaccination, they might get patronage—to get this through the agency of a voluntary society did not suit their aristocratic sensitiveness. Their business, therefore, was to damage the action of voluntary effort; and having, by the squabble which they fostered, created much injury to the cause of vaccination, they pretended that Government should step in, and save a great good from the hands of its friends, who, by the manoeuvres of these men, had to some extent done injury to it.

Government aid was sought by these men. They could not effect their objects without Jenner's name, influence, and knowledge. Jenner was, therefore, brought to London, where he was detained several months, expending his time, his means, and his skill, in perfecting the National Vaccine Institution, established in the year 1808. Jenner was appointed Director; but he, the man who knew best how to direct, was robbed of his directorial power, and was in reality in the hands of men who made use of the National Vaccine Institution to job. Dr. Baron, the biographer of Jenner, records the state of affairs:—"Gentlemen who occupied prominent stations in the metropolis could not so readily admit the claims of a provincial physician, who held no place in either of the great corporations which preside over medicine and surgery in this country. This circumstance prevented him from being a member of that very board which was constituted for the express purpose of promoting the practice to which he gave existence."—P. 119, vol. i.

But this was not all. It was stipulated, that no person should take any part in the vaccinating department who was not either nominated by Dr. Jenner or submitted to Dr. Jenner's approbation. What happened? Of eight persons nominated by Dr. Jenner six were rejected by the Board.

The cause of this is palpable. The movers in the National Vaccine Establishment wanted patronage; they wanted to pocket the public money, or to bestow places on their friends. What cared they for qualification, primarily?

Jenner, as every honourable man would have done,

resigned the titular directorship, having found that his plan was altered, and that this Board had actually reduced the number of vaccinating stations; had granted an annual salary to the members of the Board, i.e. to themselves; and had, by consequence, diminished the salaries which were to have been granted to the officers of the establishment, the vaccinators, the men who diffused the blessings of vaccination. The Board consisted of the four censors of the College of Physicians, with the master and the two senior wardens of the College of Surgeons, men who, however clever in other respects, had no special knowledge of vaccination.

Such is Government interference in matters of human benefit; such is the patronage which a Government confers on a truth. They make it a job, a means of enriching parties who have no right thus to be enriched. That such was the character of the patronage granted by Government to vaccination, could be demonstrated by a return, which, it is hoped, some independent member of Parliament will call for—namely, how upwards of two hundred thousands of pounds, voted to the National Vaccine, has been expended: not any hesitation need be felt in expressing as a fact, that two-thirds of this large amount have been distributed to men who did virtually nothing. Indeed, one of the most active of the parties concerned, and who held office in the National Vaccine for years, has lately been a defalcator to several thousands, in connexion with an ecclesiastical society with the funds of which he had been entrusted.

In 1816, the Board of the National Vaccine refused, says Dr. Baron, to attend to Jenner's cautions touching the interference of cutaneous diseases with the progress of the vaccine vesicle. What was the consequence? "At this time, too (1818), there were numerous, and, I believe, well-founded complaints of the bad quality of the vaccine lymph" (p. 237, vol. i., Baron's Life of Jenner). In a letter from Berkeley, dated March 5th, 1816, to his friend James Moore, Esq., Jenner thus writes:—"The matter sent out by the National Vaccine Establishment is much complained of. I was applied to a few weeks since, by the surgeons of the hospital at Gloucester, for some vaccine matter, and their request was accompanied by the following observation, 'that, after using thirty points sent from town, not a single pustule was produced.' The fault (adds Dr. Jenner) could not be in the mode of using them, for those sent by me were effective."—P. 398.

Dr. Jenner adds, further, respecting the jobbing of the National Vaccine Institution, in the same letter:—"As soon as a set of men have learned how to conduct the business, they vanish, and others are put in, who are totally ignorant of vaccination."—P. 400.

During all this time what was voluntary vaccination doing? Dr. Walker, in connexion with the London Vaccine Institution and the resuscitated Royal Jennerian Institution, was, day after day, visiting the numerous vaccinating stations in the metropolis, and collecting vaccine virus, and transmitting it to all parts of the civilized world.

To Dr. Walker, and to his successor, Dr. Epps, the public are indebted for the preservation of vaccine in its efficacy.

In the course of a few years, before 1844, vaccination, notwithstanding the aid rendered, it is presumed, by the National Vaccine Institution, had failed in India. The Honourable the Board of Directors of the East India Company applied, not to the National Vaccine Establishment, but to the Royal Jennerian Institution, and this voluntary institution sent out virus to India, which re-established the genuine vaccine in India. Thus a voluntary institution effected that which a Government-supported institution had not been able to effect.

This voluntary institution, further, always supplies the Board of Ordnance at Woolwich with vaccine.

Thus, this voluntary institution, which has vaccinated by its own vaccinators, Drs. Walker and Epps, at its own stations, upwards of two hundred and fifty-three thousand three hundred individuals, since its establishment, which supplies vaccine to a great number of medical practitioners in Great Britain and Ireland, is deprived of its reward by the interference of Government; for directly Government pays for a thing being done, private benevolence, which (mark its superiority) brings supervision with its gift, ceases: people at once say, "Oh, vaccination is supported by Government; our aid is not needed."

To conclude this statement,—a voluntary institution has gone on nearly half a century. It has kept up all that time the genuine vaccine. It still vaccinates six thousand children annually. It restored genuine vaccine to India; and it does all this at an expense of £300 a-year. It asks nothing at the hands of Government, except to leave vaccination alone, and let it pro-

gress by its own excellence; and let medical men who want genuine vaccine pay for it: for if Government is to provide medical men with vaccine, in order to meet small-pox, why should they not provide them with medicines to meet other diseases?

But this evil does not rest in the simple circumstance of the Government doing the thing ineffectually. A host of interested parties are created in the very administration of any Government scheme; these parties will not give up their pecuniary advantages; and, therefore, Government is urged to take other steps. Thus the Government were induced to establish parochial vaccination: and this having failed, last year they allowed Lord Lyttleton to introduce an act to make vaccination compulsory. In that very act, the ignorance manifested is so great, that the requirements of the act demand that the vaccinated shall be certificated as safe, when, at the time the certificate is required to be given, Nature has not as yet completed her testimony.

Such, then, is the effect Government interference when it seeks to patronize a truth.

THE WAR.

REPLY TO THE AUSTRO-PRUSSIAN SUMMONS.

The report in our last number, to the effect that Russia consented to evacuate the Principalities "out of high consideration for Austria," though given as authentic by the *Times*, turns out to be untrue. The *Morning Chronicle* of Monday states that the reply was received at Berlin on the preceding day, and that its purport is as follows:—"It is unequivocally negative in the essential points. Russia will resist to the last man and to the last ruble." The *Times* of yesterday, however, says:—"A messenger from St. Petersburg reached Berlin on the 30th ult., but he did not bring any positive answer, although the communications of Colonel Manteuffel left no expectation of the submission of the Russian Government. The 4th of July had been mentioned as the latest day to which that answer could be delayed, and, as more than a month has already elapsed since the last summons was despatched to St. Petersburg, the definitive reply may arrive at any moment." It is reported from Vienna that Baron Meyendorff has been recalled from Vienna, but that diplomatic relations with Russia will not be broken off in consequence.

The smaller German states have given in their adhesion to the Austro-Prussian treaty.

During his recent tour, the King of Prussia did not meet the Emperor of Russia; but he met General Grünwald, the Emperor's Aide-de-camp. The meeting took place at Gumbinnen, on the 17th June. It is said to have been limited to "compliments" on both sides. The Prince of Prussia inspected some infantry, at Danzig, on the 18th. A fête, of course, was prepared by the authorities. It is remarked that the flags of England, Austria, France, and Prussia, were officially displayed; that of Russia was conspicuous by omission.

CONCENTRATION OF RUSSIAN FORCES IN MOLDAVIA.

The reported order to retreat behind the Pruth also turns out to be incorrect, though given on the authority of the *Moniteur*. The official organ of the French Government now states, on the contrary, that even Wallachia is not to be entirely evacuated, since a concentration of troops has been effected at Plojeshti and Kampina, places to the north of Bucharest, which command the road descending by the Tomosch Pass from Transylvania and the Carpathian Mountains. As for Moldavia, all the accounts agree in reporting that the Russian army continues to occupy that province in great force; that fresh troops have recently entered it from Podolia and Bessarabia; that vast stores have been collected there, and that the line of the Sereth is defended and fortified even by intrenchments on the right or western bank of the river. It would appear that the Russians have now placed three distinct divisions so as to form a semicircle round the eastern portion of the Austrian dominions. The southern division, or the extreme left, covers the principal line of communication between Transylvania and Wallachia, east of the Aluta, and consists of the troops recently withdrawn from the Danube, belonging probably to General Dannenberg's, or the 4th corps. The centre may be termed the army of Moldavia, now said to be reinforced by General Paniutin's division, occupying a strong position on the Sereth in front of Jassy. The northern, or right wing, is the corps resting on the fortress of Zamose, in the Palatinate of Lublin, and threatening the Galician frontier of Austria between Cracow and Lemberg. These corps are, however, distinct divisions, operating, or preparing to operate, at so great a distance from one another that they may be considered as separate armies. In the present state of affairs, the position which the Russians still retain in Wallachia, if there advance on Kampina is persevered in, is the most immediate object of interest; for they occupy one of the principal roads by which the Austrian army would enter the Principality. The Rothenthurm Pass, which lies more to the west, is, however, a more convenient and practicable road, and General Coronini was expected to advance from Semlin by the Danube in the boats which have been taken up for that purpose. Upon leaving Vienna General Hess proceeded to the southern division of the Austrian army, which has its head-quarters at Semlin, and an Austrian officer was despatched from that point to the head-quarters of Omar Pasha, for the purpose of concerting operations with the Turkish staff. The same officer was to proceed to Varna, where

he would join Lord Raglan and Marshal St. Arnaud for the same purpose. The participation of the Austrian generals in the preparations for the approaching hostilities is therefore direct and avowed. The Austrian column descending the Danube is expected to land within a short march of the Wallachian capital, and it may be assisted by an advance of Omar Pasha's troops or by a division of the allied armies, while the Austrian forces in Transylvania may descend by the passes until they effect a junction with the extreme right of their own army.

Coronini's division was expected at Giurgevo on the 3rd inst.

According to accounts from Shumla of June 24, 25,000 Ottomans, under Mahomed Pasha, with twenty-four cannon, attacked on the 23d the Russian rear, and threw them back behind Trajan's Wall.

Word has been sent from Bucharest that the evacuation of Wallachia and its capital will take place on the 26th or 27th at the latest. By superior order, the archives, the public treasury, the Wallachian officials and militia, will have to follow the movement, which appears thus to lose its political nature and assume that of a combination altogether strategic.

THE SIEGE OF SILISTRIA.

The following extracts from letters written from Schumla and Varna, before the raising of the siege, will convey an idea of the heroic defence of this fortress:—"The defence of Silistria is one of the most obstinate ever made by any fortress. It has now undergone a siege of twenty-seven or twenty-eight days, and the Russians have not succeeded in getting possession of a single inch of ground occupied by the Turks. The 'Arab' fort has had to suffer a cannonade from a battery, distant 100 paces, and a fusillade from Chasseurs at a distance of thirty. The garrison do not lose heart; and, though the miners are heard at work under one of the bastions, they hold the wretched fort, and sharpen their bayonets to meet the coming storm. The mine fails twice, but a third time it is more successful, and the bastion, with its three sentinels, is blown into the air. The assault is made; but the Turks, having cut off the diseased limb by an interior entrenchment, repulse their enemies with a loss of 200 killed, they themselves suffering a loss of 100 *hors de combat*. This constancy would be surprising in any but Turks. All honour to them! The Prussian officer alluded to in a late letter conducts the artillery department with the greatest ability; while Captain Butler, of the Ceylon Rifles, and Lieutenant Nasmyth, of the Bombay Artillery, are, as it was expressed by a foreign officer who had just left Silistria, *les colonnes de la defense*. Their conduct is described as heroic. Omar Pasha, fully impressed with the extent of the services they are rendering and have rendered, has named them colonels. They still remain at the posts they have voluntarily taken upon themselves. Kifat Pasha is the new commander, and appears worthily to have filled the post vacated by the gallant Mussa. The garrison is in good heart, and well provided with every necessary. The Arnauts, who hold possession of some advanced works, keep up a fierce fire with the Russian Chasseurs. The artillery practice of the Russians is pronounced to be most accurate, so it would appear that that branch of their army has been maligned in some degree.

The fortress was visited by Captain Symons, an English officer sent from Shumla by Omar Pasha—"Captain Symons' account of the heroism of the defence is wonderful. He says that the defence of Silistria is a new precedent in the history of sieges; and that the defence of Saragossa is as nothing to what the poor half-naked Arabs and Arnauts are doing at Silistria. The Russians have for the last twenty-eight days been making strenuous efforts to reduce one of the advanced works, the Arab Tabia. On one occasion the Russians, by the mere weight of the masses which they hurled upon the place, forced the defenders out of it; but the Arabs rallied in the open field, returned, fought like lions, and actually forced the Russians out again." It appears that Captain Butler was twice wounded, though not dangerously so.

The *Times* publishes a kind of journal from their correspondent (no doubt Lieutenant Nasmyth) describing the siege operations for the 16th of May to the 10th of June. The account tallies with the above. We learn that the writer was frequently aroused out of sleep by the night attacks of the Russians. On the 24th of May, the Queen's birthday, he says, "In the evening Butler and I loyally drank Her Majesty's health in a mugful of sour wine." He states that on the tremendous assault of the 28th, made in the midst of a furious hail-storm, the Russians returned to the charge three times, and that their loss was at least 2,000 killed and wounded. We find the following entry under date, May 29th:—"Went down to the Stamboul-gate. While there a ruffian threw down before Mussa Pasha a pair of ears, which he said he had cut from the head of a Russian officer. He was quite surprised at the Pasha, instead of rewarding him, as he had expected, ordering the ears to be buried, and turning from him with disgust." Mussa Pasha's death is thus described:—"June 2nd.—At one o'clock this day Mussa Pasha, the commander of the fortress, was mortally wounded in the left side by a piece of a shell, which burst near him while sitting outside his quarters at the Stamboul-gate. He lived about twelve minutes after receiving the wound. He had just received intelligence that a messenger was at hand, bearing the Sultan's order of Medjidie of the second class, which had been sent to him, and was waiting for instructions as to whether it was his Excellency's wish to receive the decoration publicly, and with the usual ceremony, or otherwise. Mussa Pasha replied that it would be better to bring it in quietly, remarking at the same time that this was no season for pomp and display. A couple of hours after this his remains were interred. He had considerable natural quickness of apprehension,

intelligence, and suavity, and was zealous, and anxious to discharge his duties faithfully, added to which he was a kind, good-hearted man, beloved by his dependents. His death is a great loss. Hussein Pasha, who had been in charge of the force at Arab Tabia, has assumed the command of the fortress."

The siege was really at an end on the 15th. Of the tremendous battle on the 13th we have yet no details. On the 22nd, the order to fall back and to retire to the left bank of the Danube, was given by the discomfited Russian commander.

On the 22nd of June a long train of waggons set out from Silistria for Varna, by way of Shumla. The lading was a great quantity of firelocks, sabres, cartouch boxes, and other equipments, which the Turks had gathered in the trenches, and which formerly belonged to those Russians that fell, the number of whom is stated to be 12,000 at the least. The prisoners, also, 200 or thereabouts, were sent to Shumla. The garrison troops that defended themselves so heroically will, as soon as they are relieved, proceed to Shumla, where different distinctions and decorations await them.

AUSTRIA AND THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The following is a summary of the Austro-Turkish convention concluded at Constantinople on the 4th of June:—"The Emperor of Austria having fully recognised that the existence of the Ottoman empire is necessary to the maintenance of the balance of power in Europe, and that the evacuation of the Danubian Principalities is one of the conditions of its integrity, declares himself ready to concur, with the means at his disposal, in the measures proposed to obtain this object by the agreements entered into between the Cabinets of the great Powers represented at the Conference of Vienna. The Emperor engages then to exhaust all means, by negotiation and otherwise, to obtain this evacuation, and even to employ, in case of need, the forces necessary to secure this object. The Austrian Commander-in-Chief will in due time inform the Ottoman General of his operations. The Emperor, in concert with the Sultan, will re-establish in the Principalities the state of affairs in conformity with the privileges granted by the Porte. His Majesty also engages not to enter into any arrangement with the Court of Russia which shall not proceed on the assumption of the sovereign rights of the Sultan and the integrity of his empire. On the conclusion of peace Austria shall evacuate the Principalities with the least possible delay. The Turkish authorities shall afford the Austrian troops every assistance and facility for their march, quarters, encampment, subsistence, &c. The ratifications of this treaty shall be exchanged at Vienna within a month at the furthest, reckoning from the date of the treaty.

The *Moniteur* represents the choice of Baron Hess to the chief command of the 3rd and 4th army corps of Austria, as of great and favourable significance, on account of his high abilities, patriotic and independent character, and exemption from hurtful (Russian) tendencies.

THE OPERATIONS IN THE BALTIC.

The *Gazette* of Friday publishes official despatches from Admiral Sir Charles Napier, with inclosures detailing the recent operations of Admiral Plumridge's flying squadron in the Gulf of Bothnia, from the 1st of May to the 10th of June. Sir Charles's despatch is dated "Baro-sound, June 18," and reports that Admiral Plumridge has destroyed forty-six vessels afloat and on the stocks, amounting to 11,000 tons; from 40,000 to 50,000 barrels of pitch and tar; 60,000 square yards of rough pitch; a great number of stacks of timber, spars, plans, and deals, sails, ropes, and various kinds of naval stores, to the amount of from £300,000 to £400,000, without the loss of a man. "Admiral Plumridge has had to contend with innumerable rocks and shoals, incorrectly laid down in the charts, and met the ice up to the 30th May; nevertheless, though several of his squadron have touched the ground, I am happy to say they have received no damage that he is not able to repair with his own means."

Both the Commander-in-Chief and Admiral Plumridge censure the proceedings at Gamla Carleby. Sir Charles Napier writes, on the 10th June—"I have expressed to Captain Glasie my disapproval of sending boats to attack a place so far distant from his ship, without any apparent object, which has led to the melancholy catastrophe on this occasion." Admiral Plumridge says—"From what I am able to discern, it would appear to me that this serious catastrophe has resulted from surprise, and a subsequent want of suitable management."

Testimonials to the good conduct of the officers and men are scattered through the despatches. Captain Giffard, speaking of the operations at Brahested, has "great pleasure in reporting the very good conduct of every officer and man employed; the boats having been away upwards of seven hours, immediately after clearing the ice in which the squadron had been blocked up for the previous twenty-four hours."

Of the doings at Uleaborg he writes:—"All the officers and men engaged in this trying duty for nearly twelve hours (and during a snow-storm of six hours' duration) conducted themselves entirely to my satisfaction; and the destruction of enemy's shipping and property has been very great. From the enemy having sunk all their shipping, it was found that no vessel could be rendered serviceable to embark any of the valuable property without great loss of time, and it was burnt without a murmur or thought of prize-money." Lieutenant Priest, who commanded the boat expedition to this place, thus testifies to the good conduct of the men:—"During the performance of this service, the men were exposed to great trials and temptations, both from the almost uninterrupted sleet, with very cold weather, and the large number of spirit-stores open; yet, notwithstanding this, their general behaviour gave me the greatest confidence in their devotion and daring, had the enemy shown opposition."

Captain Scott especially reports that Mr. Henry Magrath, when struck down by a musket-ball and severely wounded, at Gamla Carleby, could only be restrained from resuming his duty by an express order.

Lieutenant Priest states, that on examining Uleaborg, he found that none of the buildings, except the Cossack Barracks, in the very heart of the town, belonged to the Government; "and, as its destruction by fire would have involved the burning of a large number of private houses, if not of the whole town, containing several thousand inhabitants, I judged it better to spare it."

The *Gazette* also contains the following announcement:—"Admiralty, June 29.—With reference to the above despatches, Lieutenant Benjamin Pentland Priest has this day been promoted to the rank of Commander."

It is well worthy of remark that during the attack at Ekness the hulls, masts, funnels, and boats of the *Arrogant* and *Hecla* were riddled with conical Minié balls, and that one of our men was shot through the heart with the same formidable missile. This fact proves that even in this remote part of the Russian empire, and along the shores of a creek several miles inland, where no immediate attack could be anticipated, the Russian troops who fell in with our squadron were armed with rifles of the newest construction, and such as have only recently been adopted in this country.

Bomarsund, in the Aland Islands, was shelled on the 21st instant by her Majesty's ships *Hecla*, *Valorous*, and *Odin*. The bombardment began at five in the evening, and by seven the masked battery was dismounted and abandoned, and at ten o'clock p.m. the Russian magazines were in a blaze. The English lost three men. The Russians fought obstinately: their artillery were well supported by rifles. One bomb burst on the deck of the *Hecla*. Midshipman Lucas threw another overboard before it burst.

The intelligence from the main body of the Anglo-French fleets is not important. It had advanced up the Gulf of Finland to within thirty miles of Cronstadt. When abreast of the fortress of Sweaborg, the allied squadron were joined by the *Imperieuse*, 50, Captain Watson, and *Arrogant*, 46, Captain Yelverton; leaving the *Buryalus*, 50, Captain George Ramsay, cruising between Helsingfors and Revel. On the 27th a part of the fleet was at Baro-sund, to which station Admiral Plumridge has been ordered. A bombardment is reported near Baro-sund; flames were seen on shore. The warm weather had set in, and will continue until the middle of August.

As matters stand (says the Stockholm correspondent of the *Times*) I ought to let you know that British warfare in the Gulf of Bothnia, especially in the affair of Uleaborg, has not added new lustre to the British arms nor increased the popularity of England in this country.

A division of French troops is shortly to be sent to the Baltic. French diplomacy in Copenhagen has prevailed upon the Danish Government to lend a couple of barracks in the fortress of Fredericksort, near Kiel, as a lazaretto for the small-pox patients of the French ship *Breslau*. Though not very important in itself, this concession is already a breach of strict neutrality, which by its essence does not admit any establishment of the belligerent Powers on neutral territory.

THE CZAR AND HIS SUBJECTS.

Accounts from various quarters concur in representing the state of affairs at St. Petersburg as gloomy. According to the statements of persons residing in that city, who have recently left, the Emperor has, in the last five or six months, grown older than in the preceding ten years, and wears an expression of haggard care, both in his countenance and bearing. The heir to the throne, Alexander, is in a rapid decline, and is at night afflicted with such heavy sweatings that his bed-linen has frequently to be changed twice the same night. As he is known to be averse to the present war, even to such an extent as to have prayed his father on his knees to desist, plenty of Russians are found who hint darkly at the singularity of his being attacked with symptoms dissimilar from any that his family have ever suffered from just at the very time when his known sentiments are at variance with those of his family and the people. The revulsion of Russian feeling to the prejudice of the English is so great that all objects formerly known by English names are rechristened, either from aversion on the part of their owners or from a desire to protect them from popular passion. The grand shop of St. Petersburg, at which even the Imperial family make their purchases, hitherto called the "English Magazine," bears now the Imperial arms, and its proprietors style themselves "purveyors to the Emperor." The English quay is in future to be called "the Quay of the Annunciation." The barrack accommodation for the present garrison of St. Petersburg having been for some time exhausted, there are but few houses left, particularly in certain quarters of the town, which have not Tartars and Cossacks and other military country cousins billeted on them. The credit of the Imperial Government is so far shaken that it has failed in the attempt to raise a loan of eight millions in Holland, the army feels that it has compromised its reputation, and it is stated that a violent difference of opinion has manifested itself between the Czar and his brother, the Grand Duke Constantine, the former being opposed to a policy which is so injurious to his own inheritance, while the latter is the head of the fanatical Muscovite party.

The *Waser Gazette* quotes letters of the 19th from St. Petersburg, stating that the Emperor had set out for Kiev, where Marshal Paskiewitch has been ordered to meet him. It is currently believed at St. Petersburg that the marshal is in disgrace. After a week's stay at Kiev, the Emperor will, it is said, proceed to the Crimea to inspect such of the fortresses of the Black Sea as are still in the hands of his troops.

FURTHER PREPARATIONS AT HOME.

Five infantry regiments besides two of cavalry, and 1,200 riflemen—making, with a field battery of artillery, a force of about seven thousand men—have been ordered to the Black Sea. They are to include the Scots Greys, the 4th Light Dragoons, the 1st battalion of the Rifle Brigade, and the 20th, 21st, 34th, 64th, and 63rd Foot. Adding these to the troops hitherto sent to aid the Sultan, and calculating the forces afloat as well as those ashore, we may, in round numbers, say we have something like 50,000 men arrayed in arms against the Russians on the Danube and Black Sea. The French have an army of double that number.

A formidable channel squadron is ordered to be formed immediately, and placed under the command of Rear-Admiral Berkeley, C.B., Senior Sea Lord of the Admiralty. The ships to compose it are to assemble as soon as possible at Spithead. This measure is thought to indicate the intention of Government and Sir Charles Napier in the Baltic, and Admiral Dundas, in the Black Sea, to make an immediate and vigorous attack on the fortresses in those seas, and if possible reduce them. The ships spoken of as first for Channel service are: *Royal Albert*, screw, 121 guns; *Waterloo*, 120; *Royal William*, 120; *St. Vincent*, 104; *Impregnable*, 104; *Algiers*, screw, 91; *Hannibal*, screw, 91; *Powerful*, 84; *Calcutta*, 84; *Formidable*, 84; *Colossus*, screw, 80; *Wellesley*, 72; *Indefatigable*, 50; *Curacoa*, screw, 30; *Dauntless*, screw, 23; *Termagant*, screw, 24; *Hornet*, screw, 16; *Harrier*, screw, 16; *Conboy*, 26; *Suavono*, screw, 8; *Sphinx*, paddle, 6. [It is now stated that this squadron is to convey French troops to the Baltic.]

On Monday, the Scots Greys were ordered to leave Nottingham for the seat of war. Prior to their departure, a public farewell was taken of them by the mayor, corporation, and an immense concourse of people in the market place. The mayor and municipal authorities, standing in the midst of the troops, drank their health, and wished them success in all their exertions in the cause of their country. He said, they carried with them the good wishes of the inhabitants of Nottingham. Colonel Griffiths responded in a bluff speech, and drank to the health of the inhabitants of the town, with three times three. The regiment then bowed their heads in obedience to their colonel's example, and gave three hearty cheers for the mayor, three for the corporation, and three for the town of Nottingham. Three cheers were then given for the "loves left behind," and the standard bearer waved the standard before the multitude amidst the most deafening cheers, the band immediately striking up "God save the Queen." After a few words from the chaplain, the Rev. S. M'All, the regiment formed in line and marched out of the town, followed to a great distance by a large crowd.

A letter from Marseilles, dated June 28, says the embarkation of troops and military stores proceeds continuously, as if the war was only about to commence. It was at first announced that the French troops to be despatched to the aid of the Turks would consist of two divisions, and a third division of reserve. Five divisions have already been embarked, and a sixth is in preparation.

Orders have been sent by the Government to the authorities at Southampton to prepare conveyance immediately to the East for 92 cases of swords for Omar Pasha's cavalry, and 2,000 barrels of ball cartridges.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Vladika of Montenegro has thought it advisable to repudiate all connexion with the proclamations calling his people to hostilities against Turkey.

According to the *Lloyd* of Vienna, the Russians have rendered the Strait of Kertch, leading into the Sea of Azoff, inaccessible to ships-of-war, by sinking 32 large barges laden with stones.

The *Lloyd*, of Vienna, says:—"The armament of the Persians continues; 10,000 regular and 20,000 irregular troops are to be assembled on the Aran, which forms the boundary between Persia and Russia. The attitude assumed by Persia towards Russia becomes every day more and more threatening."

According to accounts from Odessa of June 13, Prince Menschikoff has given permission to Governor Osten-Sacken to exchange the surviving officers and crew of H.M.S. *Tiger* for eight Russian officers and 167 soldiers, recently taken by the English off the coast of Circassia.

Admiral Stirling has sent despatches to Admiral Laguerre, commanding at Reunion, in the Mauritius, requesting his co-operation to effect the capture of the Russian ships in the Eastern seas. The French frigate, *Joan d'Arc*, 50, at Mauritius, repairing some trifling damage, is to sail for China in search of the Russians as soon as her repairs are completed.

Russian agents having tried to excite differences between the Greeks and the soldiers of the army of occupation in Greece, General Kalergi, the Minister of War, has thought it right to publish a proclamation, intended to reassure the country as to the benevolent intentions of England and France in sending their troops to combat a policy condemned by the whole of Europe.

A letter from Schumla states that it is known there that the auxiliary troops, in concert with the fleet, and under the personal command of Marshal St. Arnaud, are certainly to undertake an expedition against the Crimea. Two hundred transports, it is said, are being prepared in consequence at Varna and at Baltschuk.

A letter from Odessa of the 15th states that nine persons, among whom were two Russian officers, had arrived in that city, whence they were to be conveyed under an escort to St. Petersburg. Those individuals, accused of having set on fire the military and naval magazines at Cherson, had been sentenced to imprisonment for life although they pleaded their innocence to the last.

The army at Kars is reported to be 25,000 strong

and fit for duty; but the chief Turkish officers are indolent and spiritless, so that little is expected from them. The excellent European officers have no authority except on the drilling ground, and are outvoted in the council. Schamyl is reported to be advancing upon Tiflis. A letter from Trebizonde, speaks of a combat which took place near Kutaish, and in which the Turks, surprised by 20,000 Russians, lost 2,000 Bashi-Bazouks. Hassan Bey, and Hamid Bey, two Turkish commanders, were killed in the engagement.

Mrs. Giffard, the wife of the unfortunate Captain of the *Tiger*, landed at Odessa under safeguard of a flag of truce, accompanied by Captain Powell, and remained there twenty-four hours, collecting the particulars of her husband's death, and visiting his tomb. The Russians gave her a lock of her husband's hair. Subsequently she proceeded in the *Fury* to Constantinople, and thence to Malta and Southampton in the *Himalaya*.

General Schilders has died from the effects of the amputation of his leg. The loss of the limb has been followed by the loss of life, but the greatest loss to the army, in addition to that of his distinguished talent, is the destruction of that charmed life that he himself, as well as his men, believed himself to bear. He was a man much addicted to fantastic notions of the invisible world, and who conversed much with spirits "white and gray," consulted the "psychograph," and has at length met his death from too great confidence that his life was bomb-proof.—*Times Berlin Correspondent*.

King Oscar recently visited Gothland. On presenting a pair of colours to the Smaland Grenadiers and to the National Militia, he reminded the former of "Lutzen" and its glories, and both of the bravery of their ancestors in the defence of fatherland and self-existence. He also intimated to both, that a time may arrive for the North, when they would be called upon to prove by valiant deeds that time had not weakened their courage or their arms. "The days of honour and warfare are not yet over," he said; "and it would seem you may yet be called upon to defend your native land."

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

The annual distribution of prizes to the students in the faculty of "arts and laws" took place in the theatre of the college, Gower-street, New-road, on Friday; the Lord Bishop of St. David's presided, and amongst those present were the Bishop of Cork, Baron de Goldsmid, Dr. Grote, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Hutton, and a large number of the friends of the college, in addition to several ladies.

The REGISTRAR read the report, from which it appeared that in the faculty of arts and laws there had been an increase of 22 students. The number of students for the last year had been 204, of whom 105 were new students, and 67 attending the schoolmasters' classes, making a total of 271 students in the above faculty. Books are now being purchased for the library, from the dividends arising from the late Dr. Beard's bequest of £1,700 Consols. The professors then read their reports and lists of prizes. The following is a list of the scholarships and prizes awarded:—

ANDREWS' SCHOLARSHIPS (SECOND MOIETY).—1st, Thomas Savage, £35; 2d, William B. Jones, £22 10s.; 3d, Henry M. Bompas, £22 10s.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—Senior: Prize, William B. Jones. Junior: Prizes, 1st, Leonard Emanuel; 2d, Fielden Thorp. Experimental Class: Prizes, 1st, Alfred L. Spencer; 2d, Robert E. Graves; 3d, W. B. Paget.

LATIN.—Senior: Prizes, 1st, F. Thorp; 2d, W. Gregory; 3d, Michael Foster. Junior: Prizes, 1st, A. L. Spencer; 2d, James Fordati.

GREEK.—Extra Class.—Senior: Prizes equal, Frederick Charles James Millar; F. Thorp. Junior: Prize, Marcus N. Adler.

HEBREW.—Senior: Goldsmid's prize, £15, Nathan S. Joseph. Junior: Prize, F. Thorp.

ENGLISH.—Senior: Prize, W. Gregory. Junior: Prizes, 1st, William Stacey Chapman; 2nd, Marcus N. Adler.

FRENCH.—Senior: Prize, Henry John Manning. Junior: Prize, R. H. L. Roberts.

GERMAN.—Senior: Prize, Thomas B. Baines. Junior: Prize, John P. Ashton.

COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR.—Prize, T. Lloyd Phillips.

HISTORY.—Prize, Henry M. Bompas.

HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.—Prize, Frederick Leonard.

MATHEMATICS.—Higher Senior: Prize, Robert B. Clifton. Lower Senior: Prize, F. Thorp. Higher Junior: Prize, Samuel H. Behrend. Lower Junior: Prize, Charles W. Harold.

ARCHITECTURE AND CONSTRUCTION.—Fine Art. 1st year: Prize, Henry W. Sieh. 2nd year: Prize, John Shaw, jun. Construction. 1st year: Prize, Henry H. Smith. 2nd year: Prize, Charles W. Wilson.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.—Prize, Nathan S. Joseph.

DRAWING.—Prize, Charles D. Roberts.

GEOLOGY.—Murchison Prizes: 1st, £15 George Buchanan; 2nd, £10, John Morland; 3rd, M. Davison; 4th, William Whittaker.

BOTANY.—Junior: Silver medal, John Witherington.

ZOOLOGY.—Silver medal, Lincoln Roberts.

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY.—Gold medal, George Kay; 1st silver, Edward R. Cook; 2nd silver, George C. Foster.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.—Prize, Thomas Key.

LAW.—Prize, John R. Black.

JURISPRUDENCE.—Prize, and also for an essay, Thomas Kew.

LITERARY AND DEBATING SOCIETY.—Prize, for an essay, D. M. Littler.

The Lord Bishop of St. David's addressed the company, and stated that the University had his good will and sympathy with its objects, and his best wishes for its success. Having alluded to the exertions which are being made by the higher classes all over the country to provide a good education for the poor, and a knowledge of the sciences connected with their every-day pursuits, he stated that the Great Exhibition of 1851 was nothing more than an industrial

school, and that the present one at Sydenham was designed to elevate all classes of the community. The educational movement now on foot was one of which he heartily approved; it was a movement rich in fruit and still more in promise. At the side, however, of all this good, there was one danger, and that danger was, that they might not go far enough, for he was one of those who thought that a little knowledge was a great danger. This college was designed to do away with a monopoly of learning, and to open avenues which had been closed and set about with arbitrary rules. He thought the college was to be praised, not only for its ability, but for its courage in not refusing the use of the dead languages. It had done justice to the literature and languages of modern times, more especially to the English, and this he thought an example worthy of all imitation. He perceived that there was one department that was not represented there, viz., theological learning, which he considered was neither a merit nor a great drawback, and was one which could not have been properly carried out, considering the antagonism and indifference that prevailed.

Dr. GROVE moved and Mr. HUTTON seconded, a vote of thanks to the chairman, which having been carried by acclamation and replied to, the company separated.

TIDMAN v. AINSLIE.

[Most of our readers are aware of the unhappy controversy that has arisen between the officers of the London Missionary Society and the Rev. E. Davies, lately a missionary at Berbice. The facts of the case were fully detailed in a pamphlet published by the Rev. R. Ainslie under the title "Defence of the Innocents," which was widely circulated. It being found impracticable to bring about an amicable arrangement of the differences, an appeal was made to law, and notice was given of several actions under different designations. One of these was tried some months since, being an action of Mr. Ainslie against the publisher of the *British Banner* for libel, which was decided in favour of the plaintiff. The other actions have been since then in suspense up to Wednesday last, when the case under the above designation came on for hearing before the Chief Baron and a jury in the Court of Exchequer. With these few lines of explanation we subjoin the following report of the proceedings from the *Times* of the next day.]

Sir F. THESSIGER, Mr. Sergeant Wilkins, and Mr. Lush, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Edwin James, Mr. Stammers, and Mr. Hawkins, represented the defendant.

This was an action to recover compensation in damages for the publication of a libel charging the plaintiff with the commission of forgery, perjury, subornation of perjury, and other offences calculated to injure his character, especially as a clergyman.

The defendant pleaded "Not guilty," and then a justification.

Sir F. THESSIGER had occupied about an hour in his opening, when he was interrupted by

The CHIEF BARON, who said it appeared to him, looking at the facts and circumstances which Sir Frederick had already opened, coupled with the glance he had taken at the pamphlet of 160 pages, and its supplement containing twenty pages more, that the case was one in no way calculated for consideration by a jury. He thought, looking at the peculiar nature of the facts, and all the attendant circumstances which had already come before the Court, that this was just that case which should be submitted to a private inquiry by a gentleman holding a high position at the bar, and not one to be made the subject of inquiry by twelve gentlemen during a period of several days. Moreover, he found that there were some letters and expressions which ought not, for very many reasons, to be made public.

Sir F. THESSIGER: No doubt, there was one particular letter which, from the accusations it contained, ought not to be made public. But what he had intended to propose was, that the letter should be handed up to the learned Baron for perusal, and then to the jury for the like purpose.

Mr. JAMES quite agreed in the opinion, that such a letter was not fit to be read in open court, but it happened that the contents of that letter were just those upon which he should have occasion to make many remarks.

The CHIEF BARON said it was quite clear that the case, as already opened, could not be finished to-day, to-morrow, or, perhaps, for some other days, and it was hardly fair that for the sake of such a case other suitors should have their cases put off.

Mr. Serjeant WILKINS said that the accusations had been made publicly, and nothing but a public inquiry could do justice to the parties. Besides, the interests of a most important public institution—the City of London Missionary Society—were deeply affected. Nothing but a public inquiry could give satisfaction.

The CHIEF BARON, after much more discussion, said it appeared to him that, the usual arrangements having been made for the "sittings in London," the Court had no right to deprive the suitors in London of their privileges. If this case were gone on with, it was manifest that it must last over the usual time for the continuation of the "sittings at Westminster." He did not conceive that, in such a case, he should be justified in putting off the causes in London; especially, too, where, as in the present instance, he entertained the conviction that justice would be far better arrived at if the matter were inquired into privately by a gentleman holding a high standing at the bar. The sittings at Westminster would terminate to-morrow (this day), and then he had to be at Guildhall on Friday. This case could not be brought to its conclusion by to-morrow; and, looking at its nature—feeling, too, that it was not a fit matter for public inquiry by a jury, but

was especially so for a private investigation—he was not inclined to break through the announced arrangements of the sitting of the Court. Were the case one involving a great public question, which could be settled by the decision of that Court alone, then he might be justified in making any such alteration. He would again suggest that the case should be inquired into before a member of the bar.

A long argument ensued, in the course of which both sides expressed a reluctance to have any inquiry other than one in open court. Ultimately, however, the reference was agreed to, upon the understanding that the inquiry should be an open court, and that the award of the arbitrator should be published.

The parties hold a high position as Dissenting ministers and members of large and influential congregations of Independents. The court was crammed to excess.

Law, and Police.

The case of "Bennett v. the Duke of Manchester," is still before the Vice Chancellor. At the hearing on Saturday, Mr. Cairns appeared on behalf of the trustees, to say that they deprecated any further litigation; but felt discharged from taking any part in the discussion raised by their wards. Mr. Rolt was heard in opposition to the motion for a new trial. In the course of his speech, he said he hoped the time would come when, although a man had a delusion on an indifferent subject, it would be held that he was competent to make a will. A man might fancy he had a glass leg, and yet be quite capable of understanding everything connected with the disposition of his property. It was said, there was no warrant for the assertion that a mind might be competent to make one will, but incompetent to make one of a more complicated description. Such a doctrine was repugnant to common sense. The Vice Chancellor expressed a wish that he had the power possessed by the Admiralty judges of calling in "experts," instead of being dependent on medical testimony. On Monday, the Attorney-General was heard in reply; and the Vice-Chancellor promised to give judgment on Tuesday next.

A question has arisen upon the codicils to the will of the late Marquis of Hertford, raised by the trustees of the will seeking the direction of the Vice-Chancellor's Court. The Countess claimed an interest absolutely in certain leaseholds in the Regent's-park; but it was insisted that she was entitled only to a life interest. The countess was called in the will "Matilda," and she claimed the property on the death of the Countess de Zichy Ferraris, whom the marquis referred to in this codicil by the name of "Charlotte." Another lady, described in the will as "Louisa" (being the Princess de St. Antimo Ruffo), insisted that the Countess Berchtoldt was only entitled to a life interest, after which she was entitled for life, and her children in remainder absolutely. In the last codicil the marquis said, "All bequests to women I wish, like the Duke of Queensberry, to be independent of present or future husbands' control." In 1851 the Countess de Zichy died without issue. The Vice-Chancellor decided the intention of the marquis was to give successive life estates to the late Countess de Zichy, the Countess Berchtoldt, and the Princess de St. Antimo Ruffo, with remainder to her children in fee.

In the same court, an interesting judgment has been given by Sir W. Page Wood, in the case of Harrod v. Harrod, in which an objection had been made to the legitimacy of the plaintiff, on the ground that the marriage, which took place more than half a century ago, was invalid, one of the parties (the wife) being deaf and dumb, and of incompetent mind. His Honour pointed out the distinction between unsoundness of mind and mere dullness of intellect. The misfortune of being deaf and dumb was one of ordinary occurrence, and it was well known that unsoundness of mind was not necessarily an accompaniment. On the facts of the case the evidence was not sufficient to induce him to direct any issue. Then, what were the facts connected with the marriage itself? Males of the age of fourteen, and females of the age of twelve were, competent to contract marriage. The law always presumed everything in favour of marriage. Was the court in this case to suppose fraud? She had assented in form and in substance, and with perfect knowledge of what she was doing. A contract of marriage was an assent on the part of a man and a woman to cohabit together for their lives. The religious element introduced into the ceremony was merely the action of the church upon their giving this assent. (His Honour then read passages from "Swinburne on Matrimonial Contracts," as to espousals by signs.) In the ceremony of marriage certain forms had to be gone through, but it had never been held that the actual repetition of the words was necessary. Indeed, there were instances in which the parties wilfully abstained from making the responses. When once the parties put their hands together, and the clergyman, holding their hands, pronounced them to be man and wife, they were so. In this case there had been perfect propriety of conduct up to the time of the ceremony. After that ceremony a child (the plaintiff) had been born in the usual course. Could it under these circumstances be said that she had not fully comprehended the nature of the contract? There was no ground for an issue. His Honour then adverted to the other facts of the case, and decreed transfer to the plaintiff of a sum of stock equivalent to the legacy originally given by the will according to the value at the death of the tenant for life.

Another attempt is being made to restore Mr. H. Barber to his profession. Mr. Roundell Palmer moved, on Saturday, before the Master of the Rolls, for a certificate enabling him to practice as a solicitor. Mr. Selwyn, who appeared for the Incorporated Law So-

ciety to oppose the application, objected that the court had no jurisdiction, and Mr. Palmer having replied, his Honour said he was of opinion the objection was insuperable. The practice of this court was to require that in every case the person applying to be put on the roll, or to be restored to the roll of solicitors, should first apply to the courts of common law, and no instance could be found in which a person had been admitted as a solicitor who had been first admitted in the common law courts. In this case he was asked to depart from that rule, though two applications to the Court of Queen's Bench had been refused. He was of opinion he could not go into the case, but he should allow the petition to stand over, with liberty to Mr. Barber to make such other applications as he might think fit.

Mr. Gibson, a solicitor, took a ticket at the King's-cross terminus, for Huddersfield, and gave in charge to the porter his portmanteau, with instructions to label it accordingly. It was labelled by mistake, Newark, and its non-arrival at Huddersfield—as it contained important papers—caused his detention there three days. Failing to get his demand from the company, he brought an action in the Queen's Bench. The jury allowed him four guineas a day, and his tavern expenses—in all, £19 2s. The judge laid it down that a passenger, having given directions as to his luggage, is chargeable only with his own safety, and refused to stay the execution.

Mr. Charles Mathews, the manager and comedian, has passed almost triumphantly through his bankruptcy. A week or ten days since, his application for discharge was not only unopposed, but supported by a paper signed by almost all his creditors:—"We, the undersigned, creditors of Mr. Mathews, beg most respectfully to express our unabated confidence in him, and to request, if it be not improper in us to interfere, that your Honour may be pleased to award him an immediate certificate of a high class." This paper was signed by his largest creditor, Mr. Allcroft, and by the Marquis of Abercorn, also a large creditor, and by other creditors of amounts varying from hundreds to sums of £20 and under. In pronouncing his discharge on Saturday, Mr. Commissioner Fane said:—"The life of Mr. Charles Mathews, from the period of his departure for America to the present time, has been a constant struggle with difficulties—difficulties against which it was in vain to contend, because he was always in the position of a man trying to swim with a stone round his neck. He was overweighed with debt. He has been guilty of no dishonesty, no extravagance that I can see; the only fault he has committed is one which, though in my opinion the greatest of faults, I had almost said crimes, public opinion will not regard as such—the fault or crime of flying in the face of the law on two occasions by rejecting its provisions and substituting his own ideas of right. In 1842, when he applied to the Insolvent Court, the law took all he had, but left him his talents and his industry unburdened with debt. He requested this advantage by reviving debts to the amount of £3,000, thus wronging himself, and inflicting a cruel injustice on his future creditors. He repeated the same fault in 1843. He had again obtained from the law that protection which was necessary to enable him to do justice to future creditors, yet he procured his own petition to be dismissed, and thus threw away that protection, and placed his new creditors again at the mercy of his old. Of course, if, after fulfilling all new obligations, he at any time found himself in possession of a surplus which he could justly divide among his old creditors, and his high sense of honour disposed him to do so, to such a course no exception could be taken. I give Mr. Mathews a first-class certificate with pleasure, and I hope his future career may be more fortunate than the past."

A decision important to assignees has been made in the above court by Mr. Commissioner Murphy. The assignee was appointed some time ago, and had not filed his account until a rule was made for an attachment. The account was now in the office, and it was admitted that £111 had been recovered, and the charges were £107. The question now was, whether the assignee was to be charged with the cost of the present proceedings. Mr. Sargood contended that the costs should not come out of the pocket of the assignee, but out of the estate. The Commissioner, on the contrary, was of opinion that the assignee, who had neglected his duty in not filing the account, should pay the costs, and not the estate. Assignees should know that they were bound in all cases to render an account within three months. The rule for the attachment would be discharged on payment of the costs by the assignee.

The negotiation of a marriage, it seems, is an affair to be paid for, like any other legal business, if due precaution be taken. At the Westminster County Court, on Wednesday, an action was brought by Mr. William Nixon, solicitor, of Wellington-square, Southwark, against Mrs. Amelia Cotterell, widow of the late Town-clerk of Walsall, to recover the sum of £16 10s. 3d. as costs for work and labour done. One of the items in the bill was for attempting to negotiate a marriage for the defendant. Cross-examined, the plaintiff said: The conversation about matrimony took place one morning at the breakfast-table, when, expressing a wish to change her state, and being intimate with Sir John Doyle, whom he knew to be poor but studded with honours (laughter); he asked her what she would say to a title, which he believed was what she was looking for, while Sir John was looking for money. (Laughter.) She seemed quite delighted at the prospect, and said "I'll leave it all to you; set it on foot." (Laughter.) He consequently wrote to Sir John Doyle, representing defendant as a nice creature (laughter), but never said he should not think of charging such a nice lady, as he considered it a business matter. (Laughter.) In answer to his letter to Sir John extolling the defendant, that gentleman's reply

was, that he was very poor, and his estates mortgaged, but reguable by payments of certain sums, which, on his wife doing, he would make over to her, and expect her to furnish him with pocket money. (Laughter.) The matrimonial affair was not carried out. His Honour observed, that, from a careful perusal of the letters produced, he believed that the plaintiff had led the defendant to suppose that he would use what endeavours he best could for her gratuitously, and he also, from one of her letters to him, presumed that she considered the same, by using this expression:—"I do not know how I can ever repay yourself and dear wife, but will show my gratitude when I take up my abode in London." These were words between friends, and not between solicitor and client. No money was mentioned, nor even hinted at, and therefore his decision would be against the plaintiff, with costs.

On Friday, at the general quarter sessions at Chelmsford, George Jennings, aged 33, late one of the cashiers in Messrs. Sparrows' bank, was indicted for embezzling £1,000, the moneys of his employers. Much confidence had been placed in the prisoner, but one morning in the early part of last year he was missed from the establishment, and, on examination of his books, it was discovered that there was a deficiency of £1,000 in his accounts. He was found to have communicated with Messrs. Baines and Co., of Liverpool, relative to securing a passage to Australia, and the ship he was supposed to be on board of was accompanied by the police about 30 miles out to sea, in the hope of capturing the prisoner, but he was found not to be with it. The prisoner contrived to evade all search by the police until a few weeks back, when he was discovered at Whitehaven. He admitted being the party wanted to the constable who apprehended him, but said he understood that his uncle had been arranging the matter by paying the account. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment in Springfield gaol, with hard labour.

At the Lambeth Court the other day, there being a batch of "smashers," three of whom were committed for trial on various charges, and one of them having resorted to a new dodge to pass off his base coin, by sending children he picked up in the street to different public-houses with a bottle to get a small quantity of gin and change for a base crown or half-a-crown, Mr. Norton, the committing magistrate, said he wondered whether there was any prospect of such a change in the law that would give magistrates the power of dealing with "smashers" as with petty larceny thieves or vagrants, and should like to hear Mr. Jarman's (clerk in the Mint-office) opinion on the matter. Mr. Jarman, after some hesitation, replied that he was not in a position to give an opinion. Mr. Norton: Seeing the extent to which the public suffer by this class of offenders, I have repeatedly recommended from this bench the necessity of the tradesmen of the district calling a public meeting and passing resolutions requesting the members for the borough—both of whom are clever men—to bring before Parliament an act, or a clause in an act, that will give the magistrates the power to deal with common utterers in the same manner as reputed thieves; and if we had only that power we should soon smash the "smashers." (Laughter.) A publican, who had been repeatedly exposed to the arts of "smashers," said that their Trade Protection Society had the matter under consideration. Mr. Norton said the required alteration in the law could be accomplished without much difficulty, and should be carried in the present session of Parliament.

Mr. Abraham Hunt, the owner of some freehold ground in Annerly Vale, near the Crystal Palace, appeared before Mr. Elliott, on Friday, to answer a summons taken out against him under the Police Act for permitting an illegal fair to be held on his property. There was a wild-beast menagerie with a platform in front, on which a monkey exhibited his gambols, all sorts of swings, gingerbread standings of every description, and, in fact, everything to constitute a regular fair. The defendant, in reply to the charge, said that the ground had been taken by a person named Rich, who said he was about to get up a bazaar and fancy fair for the benefit of the soldiers' wives, whose husbands had gone to fight the Russians, and he did not think he was doing any harm in letting it for such a purpose. Mr. Elliott said there could not be the slightest doubt that the fair was most irregular, and that it was the duty of the police to suppress such exhibitions at once.

A constable named Cochran, has been committed on a charge of stealing a plated teaspoon, value 2s., the property of the Crystal Palace Company. He was employed in the Palace on the day of the opening, and found the spoon under some of the boarding in the transept, and was weak enough to take it home.

John Murray, a rough-looking fellow, has been fined thirty shillings by the Bow-street Magistrate for an assault on Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood. The Vice-Chancellor was proceeding on foot through Prince's-street, Drury-lane, when he saw Murray threatening to strike a woman. Sir William laid his hand on Murray's shoulder, and desired him to desist, and was himself struck on the head; fortunately, the hat preserved his head from much hurt. The complainant did not press the case severely: Murray had been drinking, and the woman greatly exasperated him. As the prisoner could not pay the mitigated fine, he was sent to prison for three weeks.

Chinese beggars are rapidly on the increase in the streets. Three were arrested the other day. One of them, Cham, made a desperate resistance: 7s. 6d. was found upon him. The Marlborough-street Magistrate remarked on the necessity of having some ready means of compelling those who bring over Chinese and Lascar sailors to provide for them while here, or send them home. He ordered Cham to be imprisoned for a fortnight; whereupon the Chinaman howled, kicked,

and bit, like a wild beast, and several constables were required to drag him from the court.

Patrick Callaghan, a rogue who pleads "starvation" in the streets to obtain alms, has been arrested with £2 7s. 6d. in his possession. He was sent to prison for a month by the Bow-street Magistrate, and ordered to pay for his keep while there.

Accidents and Offences.

Mrs. Brough, the murderess of her six children, was to have been re-examined by the Esher Magistrates on Thursday; but her solicitor, Mr. Everest, stated that as she had been fully committed for wilful murder on the Coroner's warrant, and as she was not in a fit state to be examined, it was not necessary for the mere reception of some additional evidence to re-enter upon the painful investigation. After some discussion, the magistrates assented, and the accused was conveyed to prison on the Coroner's warrant. When brought in a vehicle to the inn at Esher, she alighted with a firm step, looked at several persons whom she knew, seemingly unconcerned, and then hurried into the house. She is more than forty years old, and not at all prepossessing in appearance. Several instances of want of feeling are related of her by the reporters. Her husband had an interview with her. She appeared to be not the least moved. She took off her wedding-ring, and told him to take it back again; on his refusing she said, "You want me to wear it then, do you?" and put it again on her finger.

The Coroner's Jury who sat on the body of Samuel Adcock, the farmer found dead near Leicester, were obliged, from want of evidence, to return a verdict of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown." Since that time Frederick Ashton has been arrested on suspicion. He has been lecturing at Leicester on phrenology, and professed to cure diseases by means of flannel bands charged with electricity.

Another case of fatal carelessness about fire-arms has happened at Stoke Newington. The son of Mr. Wortley, a market-gardener, who had been shooting birds, left a loaded gun in an out-house; two boys found the gun; one of them, Charles Plumb, a lad of fifteen, got hold of it, and snapped the lock two or three times, but without effect, and he concluded that it was not loaded. Presently Mary Sullivan and two other women approached; Plumb said he would frighten them, by exploding a percussion-cap; he put a cap on the nipple, pointed the gun at Sullivan, and pulled the trigger—the piece went off, and Mary Sullivan fell dead, her head shattered to pieces.

Two deaths from hydrophobia are recorded. A man has died in King's College Hospital from a bite in the hand by a Newfoundland dog at Easter; but no symptoms of disease appeared till the end of last week. A second fatal case occurred at Bermondsey. Mrs. Holtum, an elderly widow, perished in consequence of a bite in the foot, inflicted by a strange cat four months ago. Her sufferings were in some degree alleviated by chloroform.

The investigation into the death of the child Richardson, who died in consequence of an operation performed at the Royal Free Hospital, was continued last week. Mr. Brent, Deputy Coroner, and Richardson the father, were examined on Monday. Mr. Brent's evidence showed that Mr. Wakley had done nothing to stop the inquest; but that, on the contrary, when he received a request in writing from Richardson, through the attorney Evans, to stop it, he had taken pains to verify the communication, and had not ordered the discharge of the jury until he was assured that Richardson desired that step. Richardson's evidence showed that he believed that his attorney, Evans, had deceived him in procuring his signature to the demand for the withdrawal of the inquest. He also read out two items from a bill of costs sent in by Evans. One was this—"16th May. Attending Mr. Steele, of Lincoln's-inn-fields, informing him what had passed, and that you would not prosecute the inquiry further on being paid £20." [The latter statement was denied by Richardson.] Another item was significant—"Attending Mr. Steele, to be paid £100; charged to Richardson, 6s. 8d." The other witnesses gave evidence, on Thursday, as to the cause of the child's death. Mary Rosser, the woman who attended the child to the Hospital, deposed to the shocking treatment he received from the nurse after the operation. The nurse dashed it down on the bed, saying—"It would be a good job if the dirty little wretch was dead." No surgeon came to see it until the following morning, when Mr. Cooke and Mr. Scobell came and closed the wound with their fingers. Mr. Popham, a surgeon present at the operation, gave evidence as to the time it took—an hour and a-half; he described the whole proceedings; and said that Mr. Cooke was the operator, and that Mr. Wakley, jun., attempted, at the close, to find the stone, using some instrument, but what he could not say. Mr. Cooke exhibited great care in performing the operation. Inquiry again adjourned.

A case of abduction, reported in the papers, illustrates the state of society in various parts of Ireland, and carries our thoughts back to the middle ages. On Sunday afternoon, Mr. John Carden, of Barnane, Tipperary, with some half-dozen ruffians, waylaid the Hon. Mrs. Gough, accompanied by her sister, Miss Arbuthnot, Miss E. Arbuthnot, and another lady, as they were proceeding to attend Divine Service at Rathsonan Church, a short distance from their residence. Some of Mr. Gough's men came to the rescue, but they were severely wounded. In the meantime, Mr. Carden succeeded in dragging Miss E. Arbuthnot out of the car, but was prevented by her sister and another lady from doing her any injury. The alarm having reached the house, and the servants, &c., being seen approaching, Mr. Carden and his suite fled, as one of his men had a carriage and pair, and four or

five saddle horses close by, leaving his hat, cane, and a portion of his coat in the hands of the victors. Another account says that Mr. Carden and his accomplices have been arrested, and are now lodged in Cashel Bridewell, waiting the magisterial investigation. One of the horses of Mr. Carden's carriage dropped dead in the flight.

Miscellaneous News.

The Duke of Devonshire has been progressing favourably since his arrival at Brighton, and his Grace's medical attendants have sanguine hopes of his early restoration.

The *Bristol Mercury* states that the wholesale houses in that city are seriously considering the subject of closing on Saturdays at one o'clock, as in Manchester, Birmingham, Bradford, and other towns in the north.

The *Sheffield Independent* and the *Sheffield Examiner* have followed the initiative of the *Birmingham Mercury*, and raised their price an additional halfpenny, in consequence of the great rise in the price of paper.

A fire, resulting in the entire destruction of fifty houses, and involving a calamitous loss of property, has just occurred at Burton Bradstock, near Bridport, Dorset. The poor inhabitants are now encamped in the neighbourhood, and are reduced to the greatest distress, but no lives were lost. A subscription has been opened for the sufferers by the surrounding gentry.

The Jewish Emigration Loan Society have issued their first report. During the past year they have sent out 130 emigrants, at a cost of £1,366. Of these, 85 have gone to Australia and 45 to America. None have been assisted but persons acquainted with a trade, or accustomed to domestic service, and the advance in each case has made by way of loan, to be repaid by periodical instalments.

In consequence of the recent instances of deaths from hydrophobia, the Commissioners of Police have issued an early notice respecting mad dogs, to the effect that the owner of any dog who permits the animal to run loose whilst in a rabid state is liable to a penalty of £5, which the police constables are directed to enforce, and they have also received instructions to destroy all dogs that are in, or apparently approaching to, a rabid state.

The Oxford Commemoration Festival was celebrated last week with all its customary incidents. On Wednesday, at the Sheldonian Theatre, the under-graduates made use of their lungs. "Charley Napier" was the favourite; but the names of Lord Raglan, Omar Pasha, Louis Napoleon, Lord Palmerston, Lord John Russell, and Mr. Gladstone, were very loudly cheered; while a storm of groans and hisses greeted the mention of Lord Aberdeen, and the name of Nicholas was "groaned" more than any other. "Mr. Heywood and the admission of Dissenters" came within the same category. The procession was smaller than usual; it comprised only Eleven Heads, and no noblemen; but the presence of the Bishop of London and the Bishop of Ripon is remarked. Among those upon whom degrees were conferred were Prince Lucien Bonaparte, the Bishop of Natal, Mr. Henley, M.P., Sir George Grey, and Admiral Moresby. The English essay was delivered by the author, Mr. Freemantle, of Balliol; the Latin poem by Mr. A. Blomfield, of Balliol, son of the Bishop of London; the Newdegate was recited by Mr. Frederick George Lee, of St. Edmund's Hall.

The movement for celebrating the alliance between France and England, by inviting distinguished French to this country, was publicly inaugurated on Wednesday at a meeting held in the Mansion-house, to receive a report from the committee. The Lord Mayor stated that Lord Palmerston had been consulted on the subject; that it had been under the consideration of the Government, and approved of. Hence the meeting on Wednesday, to obtain general support. Subscriptions would be needed, not only to give banquets, but to convey their guests from place to place. The sum already subscribed amounted to £3,000. Other speakers addressed the meeting; among whom were Mr. Masterman M.P., Mr. William Brown, M.P., Mr. Gore Langton M.P., Mr. Tite, Mr. Mechi, Mr. Geach M.P., Lord Ebrington, Mr. Oliveira M.P., and Mr. Francis Bennoch. It was resolved, that as the peace of the world, and the advancement of science and art, greatly depend upon the cultivation of friendly relations with France, some distinguished Frenchmen should be invited to visit this country, with the view of demonstrating the alliance now happily subsisting between the two nations; that the Municipalities and the heads of Universities and Colleges throughout the United Kingdom be invited to co-operate; that a subscription be raised, and a committee appointed, to conduct the entertainments. Deputations have visited Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, and other large towns, and appear to have been very cordially received.

Mr. Forbes Mackenzie's act regulating the sale of spirits and beer in Scotland is vigorously enforced, and appears to occasion no little outcry. The tectotalers in some parts exhibit great zeal in seeing the law properly executed. The *Glasgow Post* contains the following account of what happened to one of these over-zealous watchers:—"On Sunday evening an accident happened to one of the gentlemen of the tectotal party who are accustomed to stand sentry upon the publicans. He had stationed himself right opposite to the wide court or close in which is the back door of a respectable tavern in the north quarter of the city. Hear for three long hours did the advocate of the Maine Liquor Law stand patiently waiting and watching every person who went in or came out of the close. At last, considering that there was a favourable opportunity for a surprise of unfortunate Boniface at his most unrighteous calling, our friend informed the

police of his suspicions—nay, more, his belief (derived from the exercise of his own unclouded vision) that he had seen a party of three persons enter the tavern. The constables tried to convince the vigilance man that he must be in error, as there were other houses in the court, and Mr. — had not opened during any part of the Sabbath since the new law came into operation. Their reasoning, however, was all in vain; he had himself seen the men enter, and the house must be searched. The police, under a threat of being reported if they did not do their duty, had no alternative but to obey, and the party, consisting of two constables and the teetotaler, proceeded to the back door to make their examination. Now it so happened that the tavern-keeper had, unobserved, watched the proceedings of the sentinel, and had made up his mind that, although the police might obtain admission, the Maine Liquor Law advocate should on no account enter within his door. He at once opened it to the police the moment they knocked for entrance, but when the teetotaler was about to enter, and the forefingers of his right hand had grasped the inside of the doorway, the door itself, which is by no means a light one, was swung to with a noise that would have alarmed the "Seven Sleepers." The body of the unfortunate teetotaler was thus very effectually shut out, but not so his fingers, for there they remained, at least the points of three of them, fixed as in a vice. The yell which followed this unlucky accident may be imagined but not described, and when the door was again opened, and a candle brought (for the passage is somewhat dark), the agonized look of the watcher was beyond expression. The fingers have been mutilated for life. No person was found in the house when the police had made their search."

The Crystal Palace continues to find favour with the public. During the last week the number of visitors on the shilling days gradually increased to very nearly 20,000. The numbers on Saturday were:—Admission at the doors, 1,390; admission by season-tickets, 2,661; total, 4,051. The number of season-tickets sold to this date is 20,370. On Monday, 14,477 persons were present. The *Daily News* announces that, at the Board which sat on Saturday, some important changes were decided on with regard to the future management. Mr. Fuller resigns the position of Managing Director, retaining, however, his seat at the Board, by whom, collectively, the duty of management is in future to be performed, assisted by Sir Joseph Paxton. A violent thunderstorm broke over the building during the afternoon of Saturday, producing a sublime effect upon those whose nerves allowed them to admire its grandeur, but greatly alarming others not aware of the fact that the Palace, fragile as it looks, is one great lightning conductor.

On Monday, the Society for the Promotion of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce celebrated the hundredth year of its existence by a dinner at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham. The Duke of Newcastle, who was expected to have presided on the interesting occasion, was unavoidably absent. The place of his Grace was, however, most ably supplied by Earl Granville. The company present numbered nearly eight hundred, among whom we noticed the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Mahon, Lord Ebrington, Sir C. Eastlake, Mr. Peto, M.P., Mr. Oliveira, M.P., Mr. Laing, M.P., Mr. E. Baines, Mr. Digby Wyatt, Sir C. Fox, Mr. Cochrane, Major Oliphant, Mr. Fuller, Dr. Seljeström, Sir C. Barry, Sir William Cubitt, Mr. Edward Baines, Mr. Slaney, Mr. Harry Chester, Mr. Barnard of Connecticut, and a large number of delegates of Mechanics' Institutes, and several foreign commissioners deputed by their respective governments to attend the Educational Exhibition. Amongst the toasts proposed were "Success to the Crystal Palace Company," "The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce," and "The 355 Institutions in Union with the Society of Arts."

Foreign and Colonial News.

AMERICA.

The President of the United States has announced to the Senate, Santa Anna's unconditional acceptance of the treaty with the United States. The President, consequently, asks Congress to make the necessary appropriation for payment of the agreed purchase-money to Mexico.

In Congress the Committee on Ways and Means reported a bill reducing and modifying the revenue, which was ordered to be printed.

In the House a disturbance had occurred. Mr. Churchwell charged Mr. Cullom with adding to the published report of his speech statements that were not uttered in the House, and which were false. Mr. Cullom immediately leaped over the desks to Mr. Churchwell, and, shaking his fist in his face, called him a "liar and scoundrel," whereupon Mr. Churchwell drew his pistol and cocked it, when friends interfered, and, the Sergeant-at-Arms coming up, order was restored.

The *Baltimore Sun* mentions that the Committee on Foreign Affairs at Washington had advised the withdrawal of the American squadron on the African coast. This squadron is considered of no use, and the object in bringing it home was supposed to be the necessity of increasing the disposable naval means in the event of a rupture with Spain.

The cholera is reported to have made its appearance in Washington.

It is stated in the *New York Daily Times* that immense deposits of guano have been discovered in the Gallipagos Islands.

In the Western States of America there is expected to be an increase of 25 per cent. in the grain-crops over those of last year. From the Northern Atlantic States, too, the reports are very favourable.

Negroes must not get drunk in the Land of Liberty: two dealers in New Orleans have been heavily fined, with the alternative of six months' imprisonment, for selling spirits to slaves.

The drinking houses in Philadelphia were all closed on Sunday the 18th, in obedience to the proclamation of the mayor. The keepers of the large beer saloons exhibited their grief by dressing their signs with crape and displaying other manifestations of woe.

The nine fugitive slaves recently arrested in Cincinnati were surrendered to their owners on the 18th. There was no disturbance.

An incident illustrating the effects of the Fugitive Slave Law, is furnished by an American journal of June 1st. It is as follows:—"On Thursday of last week a man named M'Leod, who had been stopping in and about Xenia for a few days, left that town in a buggy and drove towards Selma. A few miles out he overtook a coloured man, whom he suspected of being a fugitive slave, and asked him to get in and ride on to the next cross-roads. The negro thanked him and got into the buggy, but at the first farm-house M'Leod said he must feed his horse, and persuaded the negro to wait. M'Leod went into the house, and succeeded in making a bargain with the farmer to help in securing the supposed slave for half the reward. The negro was invited into a room to eat, was seized, tied with ropes, and placed within the buggy to be driven towards Cedarville on the railroad. The man who assisted and his son accompanied M'Leod. After proceeding a mile or two the negro broke his rope and then made for the woods, chased by all three of the party. The old man nearly overtook the negro, when the latter turned and dealt a blow so powerful that it broke the arm of his pursuer, but he was soon after caught, beaten, and tied into the buggy again. Before they had proceeded much further the negro broke the cords a second time, and had nearly escaped, when M'Leod grappled with him, and, the others coming up, a fight ensued, in which the negro was beaten till he fell dead! The party placed the corpse upright against an oak tree, at some distance from the road, and fled."

The provisions of the Reciprocity Treaty have been submitted by Lord Elgin to the Canadian Parliament. The following are its leading items:—Article first throws open the fisheries of British America, except those of Newfoundland, and the salmon, shad, and shell fisheries, to American citizens. Article second provides for settling fishing disputes by arbitration, and also gives to the British a right in the American fisheries, to the thirty-sixth parallel of north latitude. Article third provides for the free exchange of flour and breadstuffs; all kinds of animals; all kinds of flesh, smoked and salted meats; cotton, wool, seeds, and vegetables; dried and undried fruits; all kinds of fish, &c., &c. Article fourth throws open the River St. Lawrence and the Canadian canals to American vessels, the American Government undertaking to urge the State Governments to admit British vessels into their canals. Both nations to enjoy the navigation on equal terms. Article fifth provides for the ratification of the treaty within six months, or sooner if possible. Great Britain may withdraw from Americans the right of navigating our waters, in which case Americans can annul Article second. Article sixth provides for including Newfoundland, with her consent.

The Earl of Elgin, Governor-General of Canada, opened the Provincial Parliament in person on the 17th ult., at Montreal. His speech referred to the recent destruction of the Houses of Parliament; to the war with Russia, expressing a confidence that the manifestations of loyalty in the province would ensure their sympathy with the mother country; to the treaty recently concluded with the United States; to the necessity of bringing into operation the law recently passed for widening the basis of representation; and to the prosperity of the colony. The House adjourned for three days, and on reassembling voted an address, echoing the sentiments of his Excellency. With respect to the war, the address says, "We believe the cordial co-operation of England and France in this war is well calculated to call forth the sympathies of the inhabitants of this country, peopled mainly by the descendants of those two powerful empires."

The Canadian Ministry were, on the 21st ult., defeated on an amendment to the address in answer to the Queen's Speech, on the question of the Clergy Reserves. An immediate dissolution of Parliament was anticipated.

INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

A despatch from Madrid, dated Friday last, states that a considerable force of cavalry of the garrison of Madrid had risen in insurrection to the cries of "Long live the Queen," "Death to the Ministers." Generals O'Donnell, Messina, and others, are at the head of the insurrection. The insurgents had left Madrid in the direction of Saragossa. On the following day, Queen Isabella and the Ministers returned to Madrid, amid the acclamations of the people. A column of troops has left the capital to dislodge the insurgents, who have taken up a position between Forreir and Alcala.

The *Madrid Gazette* contains a decree degrading General Dulce for siding with O'Donnell in the military rising of the 27th ult. It also contains a decree proclaiming the state of siege, and appointing a military commission. Generals O'Donnell, Ros de Olano, and Messina have been deprived of their ranks, titles, and honours.

A despatch from the Spanish Government, of the 2nd, states that on the 1st, at four in the afternoon, the Queen's troops attacked the insurgents, and gained a signal advantage over them; that the latter were routed, and that many officers and privates had demanded leave to return to their duty. Madrid was tranquil.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The cholera is making serious ravages in several parts of France, and especially in the departments of

the Aube and the Upper Marne. There are no less than fifteen departments affected by the disease.

Abbas Pasha's son, El Hamee Pasha, is shortly to leave Egypt on a visit to England. He will perform the voyage in the Viceroy's steam-yacht *Faid Ghaad*.

The *Amico della Famiglia* of Parma publishes a letter, written from New York, by a man named Carr, a groom, formerly in the service of the deceased duke, in which he begs the Parma Government not to make any further investigations into the murder of the duke, as he is the man who committed the act, in revenge for having been on one occasion caned by order of his master, and on another struck by himself in the face in the public street. The details given by the writer leaving no doubt as to the truth of his statement, the Government has set at liberty the three persons who were in prison on suspicion of being the authors of the crime.

A recent letter from Madrid gives the following account of a spectacle in civilised (?) Spain:—"There was a wild-beast fight yesterday at Aranjuez, the third spectacle of the kind that has been afforded within the last two or three years to amateurs in Madrid and its vicinity. The two former ones disappointed the public, but that of yesterday was a total failure. The combatants were a hyena against two dogs, a bull and a panther, a leopard and a bull. They all displayed great repugnance to contribute to the diversion of this particularly cruel public. It was hardly possible to get them up to the scratch, and blood was scarcely drawn. The hyena, having once shaken off the dogs, who pinned him unawares, kept them at bay, and they barked round him without daring to close. The leopard got one or two good tosses, but was not gored (as far as the spectators could discover), and must have suffered less from the horns of the bull than from the barbarous means adopted to drive him from his refuge close to the railings in the centre of the arena—the assistants thrusting at him through the bars with poles and iron rods, and, at last, applying the barbed darts with fireworks attached, commonly used in the bull-ring to excite a sluggish or cowardly bull."

Literature.

PERIODICALS.

It is remarkable how large and constant a proportion of our best periodical literature is historical; and how much of that history in the shape of biography. The three quarterly reviews now on our table have no less than five such articles between them—the *London Quarterly*, on the Duke of Orleans, and on England under Henry the Eighth; the *British*, on Dryden; the *Westminster*, one on Cardinal Wolsey, and another on Wycliffe. Perhaps we ought to rank with these an article in the *British*, on contemporary French celebrities—that in *Blackwood* on Evelyn and Pepys—and that in the *Eclectic* on Edward Irving; since they go to illustrate the predominant interest of the human and the individual over the physical or merely abstract. The reports of all literary societies, public libraries, and even booksellers, tell the same tale.—There is nothing in any of these articles to require special notice, except that the writer in the *Westminster* vindicates the memory of Wolsey from the grosser imputations that attached to it in his time, and were popularised by the pen of Shakspeare.

The war is of course the subject or the occasion of an article to each of our trimetrical, and nearly every one of our monthly, contemporaries. The *London Quarterly* has a careful, and, therefore, not very positive, estimate of "Russia's place in Christian civilisation;" the writer taking too large and liberal a survey of the past and present to be over-confident about the future. The *British* has an energetic pleading for the restoration of Poland. The *Westminster* insists, that "unless Russia be deprived of Georgia, the Crimea, and the mouths of the Danube, we must calculate on a renewal of the war in ten years' time;" and apprehends, from the pacificatory intervention of Austria, "manifest ruin to the cause for which we are fighting." *Blackwood*, on the contrary, would reward Austria for her assistance with the very territories we are fighting to restore to Turkey.

"The Beard" and "Parody" are the subjects of two very interesting articles in the *Westminster*. The writer on the greatest personal question of the day, professes a lofty impartiality between the claims of the chin and the razor; but makes out from history, poetry, and right reason, the claim of the former to dispense with the latter if it pleases. "The Civil Service" is the topic of an able and rightly biased article—worthy of being pondered while the proposed reform is yet unaccomplished. An article on "The Facts and Principles of Christianity"—based on Dean Milman's History of the Latin Church—introduces a new department of the *Westminster*, "the Independent Section;" which has for its object to "facilitate the expression of opinion by men of high mental power and culture, who, while they are zealous friends of freedom and progress, yet differ widely on special points of great practical concern, both from the editors and from each other." If the idea be worked in the spirit in which, we believe, it is announced, a noble innovation on literary usage will have been accomplished.

In the "Plurality-of-Worlds" controversy, the

British sides with the popular and more poetic idea against the scientific scepticism lately avowed. The Positive-Philosophy controversy is re-argued in an article on "the Genesis of Science." On the older and larger controversy, "Christianity, and what next?" we have thirty pages of vigorous and often beautiful writing. "Recent German Literature," and "De Quincey and Prose Writing" are the topics of other papers—the one full of welcome information, and the other of eloquence and criticism. De Quincey, by the way, is the subject of a paper in *Hogg's Instructor*—not unworthy of mention in this high company.

The most useful article in the *New Quarterly* is that on "Modern Schools and Schoolbooks," but as this is really a *Review*—a quarterly resumé and analysis of literature—not a page is without its use and entertainment. The plan of the work provides for its usefulness, and the unflagging animation of the writers make it entertaining.

The *Journal of Psychological Medicine* is again full of curious, and much of it important, knowledge. Many not accustomed to such inquiries as this journal prosecutes, will yet find a painful interest in "the Autobiography of the Insane,"—an article based on the lately published lives of the Rev. W. Walford, and of Richard Williams, the Patagonian missionary.

MacIse's great picture, "The Play Scene in *Hamlet*"—familiar to every one who has ever looked into the Vernon Gallery—and Plingeneyer's "Death of Nelson," are the principal contents of the *Art-Journal* for July. (The painter of the latter, we learn with surprise, is a Belgian artist, yet a very young man: his picture it is desired to purchase by subscription for Greenwich Hall.) There is also a charming little "Watteau," a further illustration of the German masters and of English life in the Middle Ages. In an article on the Crystal Palace, the introduction of strong drinks, with some other indications of a too-commercial spirit, are severely censured.

Blackwood, we must not forget to mention, has a communication from that capital old gossip who writes letters to Eusebius; and this time, puts into a postscript half-a-dozen pages of new and original riddles. *Tait* has a satire on the growing nuisance of "Testimonials;" and, among a number of less serious performances, a protest against University subscription, only a little too late. In the *Christian Spectator*, a writer as skilful as earnest, replies to a recent article on "Mr. Cobden and the War Question." In *Chambers' Journal*, the Editor has brought his story of "Weary-foot Common" to a satisfactory conclusion; but Mr. Robert Chambers continues his useful and animated sketches of life in the United States.

The *Sunday at Home* we have only space to describe as a new weekly, published by the Tract Society, very cheap, and well enough adapted to the object expressed by its title.

The periodical republication, in three-halfpenny weekly numbers, of Dr. Chalmers' Memoirs, has reached the last volume; and the experiment appears to have been satisfactory, since a similar series of the works of the great Scottish divine is announced. The cheap weekly and monthly issues of Macaulay's essays already include the most famous of these splendid productions.

Gleanings.

When is soup likely to run out of the saucepan?—When there's a leak in it.

The cheap oratorios given by Mr. Hullah at the St. Martin's Hall, London, have proved remarkably successful.

There will be scarcely any yachting this year at Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, owing to the great demand for sailors.

An Irish editor, in speaking of the miseries of Ireland, says, "Her cup of misery has been for ages overflowing, and is not yet full."

Amongst the other advantages of a Church living offered for sale the other day in the *Morning Herald*, was that of "service only once a week."

The following is the definition of woman by a distinguished philosopher:—"A creature incapable of the exercise of reason, and that pokes the fire from the top."

The *Gateshead Observer* records a new joke:—A friend having one of Colt's large-sized revolvers in his hand, was asked, "Is that a horse pistol?" "No," was the reply, "it's a Colt's."

According to data provided by Marshal Marmont, 120 English soldiers cost as much as 538 Russian; 120 French as much as 350 Russian; 130 Prussian cost as much as 240 Russian; 120 Austrian as much as 212 Russian.

Madame Jenny Lind Goldschmidt (says the correspondent of the *Musical World*) has gone with her husband to the baths of Ischl, where they think of passing the summer. The nightingale has again determined to retire from public life—for some time, at least.

It was stated before the Royal Botanic Society the other evening, that Coffee Tea, which can be sold at twopence a pound, has latterly been imported into England. It might become an important article of food, if a relish could be acquired for its peculiar flavour.

A beautiful Jewess attended a party in Philadelphia, where she was annoyed by a vulgar impertinent fellow. "And you never eat pork, Miss M.?" asked he, tauntingly. "Never, sir." "Nor ate lard lumps?" he continued. "No, sir; our religion teaches us to avoid everything swinish, physically and morally; therefore you will excuse me for declining to have any more words with you."

Professor Anderson is astonishing the citizens of Montrose. The local *Standard* says that out of a book three feet long and six inches thick, this Wizard extracts geese all alive and quacking; birds in a cage alive and singing; a large trunk that might be turned very conveniently into a wardrobe; and "last, though not least, a stout boy, dressed in full Highland costume."

The Rev. Mr. Parker, pastor of the congregation to which President Pierce belonged before his election, having declined singing the remonstrance against the Nebraska bill from motives of delicacy, his parish has concluded to dispense with his services, and to procure a minister whose love of righteousness cannot be so easily overcome. "The President," says the *Anti-slavery Standard*, "should appoint his delicate friend to a vacant chaplaincy in the army or navy."

On a recent Sunday, a gentleman who had been worshipping to a rather late hour at the shrine of Bacchus, entered a church in the Highlands of Aberdeenshire. He sat very quiet for a time, and until the precentor was about to commence the first psalm, with which our hero not being pleased, he roared out in a stentorian voice, "Gie's Maggy Lauder, Peter!" The result, we need scarcely say, was the immediate expulsion of the admirer of the far-famed "Maggy."

E. D. W. Clifford, a young gentleman living at Leavenworth, Indiana, recently advertised in the *Louisville Democrat* for a wife. He writes to the editor that he is thoroughly convinced of the advantages of advertising. He says he has received, in answer to the advertisement, 794 letters, 13 Daguerrotype likenesses of ladies, two gold finger rings, 17 locks of hair, one copy of Ik. Marvel's "Reveries of a Bachelor," one thimble, and two dozen shirt buttons. He ought to be convinced.

The Crimea is the Isle of Wight of the Muscovite empire, and the "occupation" of the Black Sea by the fleets of the Western Powers does not seem to have materially interfered with fashionable relaxation. In cruises along the coast of Crimea in this summer weather (says a recent letter) the officers can see ladies sitting on the beach in front of their villas, reading, with the children picking up shells beside them. There are cafés and reading-rooms within the reach of a 68-pounder; and everything seems to go on as if in time of profound peace.

A gentleman of Southwick, a short time ago, happening to meet a friend who was bound for the metropolis, requested him to purchase a couple of "real Cochins China" fowls for him, as he had heard they were such fine birds. His wish was complied with, and a couple were carefully transmitted and safely received. On returning from London, his friend called to inquire "how he liked the fowls." "Oh!" was the response, "they are delicious—do you know that my wife and I had one cooked yesterday, and it was really as much as we could manage. It was quite a treat. The other is killed, and will be dressed for dinner to-day!" "Quite a treat!" replied his astounded friend—"quite a treat! Why, my dear sir, I paid eighteen guineas for those two Cochins, and naturally concluded you were aware that they were sold for breeding only!" Whether the second "Cochin" was as "delicious" as the first when it made its appearance on "the China," the record sheweth not.

A recent number of the *Preston Chronicle* relates how "a witty policeman was outwitted"—One Sunday, a few weeks ago, as one of the county policemen was on duty near the canal, a few miles from Preston, he saw three young men, on the canal side, playing at dominoes. One of them said to his companions, "Tom, con ta com?" Tom said, "No." "Bill, con ta com?" Bill answered, "No." But the policeman, jumping over the hedge, said, "I can come," and seized the one who had been asking the question. The others decamped. The policeman took him along the canal side a short distance; when the captive asked him not to stick to him, as people would think he had been stealing. The policeman left loose, on the lad promising not to attempt to escape; but before they had gone many yards further, the captive plunged into the canal, to the dismay of the witty policeman, and swam to the opposite side of the water; when the swimmer coolly seated himself on the bank, and, laughing, said, "Policeman, con ta come?" The man in green declined taking a cold bath, saying he could not come this time; upon which the victor jeeringly exclaimed, "Domino, tha spooney."

BIRTHS.

June 27th, at East Sheen, Mrs. J. DOULTON, of a son.

June 27th, the wife of the Rev. THOMAS ELLIS, Pontefract, of a son.

July 1st, Mrs. JOSIAH BISHOP, of 11, Park-road, Upper Holloway, of a still-born daughter.

July 1st, at 10, Southwick-crescent, Hyde-park, the wife of MONEY WIGRAM, jun., Esq., of a daughter.

July 1st, at 17, Marine Esplanade, Lowestoft, the wife of JAMES PETO, Esq., of a son.

July 3rd, at Shirley, near Southampton, the wife of Mr. H. DUKIN, of H.M. Customs, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Lately at St. Clement Danes, by the Rev. J. OWEN, ALBANY FOMBLANQUE, jun., Esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, youngest son of Mr. Commissioner FOMBLANQUE, to CHARLOTTE NAOMI, only daughter of GEORGE LIONEL FITZMAURICE, Esq., of Gloucester-place, Portman-square.

June 31st, at the Baptist Chapel, Falmouth, by the Rev. S. H. BOOTH, the Rev. EDWARD MERRIMAN, Baptist minister, of Ilfracombe, to HENRIETTA ELIZA, the youngest daughter of Commander WILLIAM GREEN, Royal Navy.

June 26th, at Hope Chapel, Nibley, Gloucestershire, by Mr. S. DUFFIELD, WILLIAM, second son of Mr. BENJAMIN WHOFFINDON, to ANN, second daughter of Mr. JAMES RICKETTS, both of May-hill, near Bristol.

June 27th, at Christchurch, Salford, by the Rev. Canon Stowell, ALFRED BARNES, Esq., of Green Bank, Farnworth, near Bolton, only son of the late GEORGE BARNES, Esq., of the same place, to ELLEN, third daughter of E. R. LE MAR, Esq., of the Grange, near Manchester.

June 28th, at Feniton Chapel, by Rev. W. Evans Foote, Mr. JOSEPH WOOD, of Honiton, to Mrs. HARRIETT THOMAS, of Wilmington, Devon.

June 28th, at Finsbury Chapel, Moorfields, by the Rev. T. Binney, JOHN, second son of the late DANIEL ELGAR SPINK, Esq., of Gracechurch-street, City, and Bromley, Kent, to ELIZABETH FARLEY, only daughter of JAMES EBENEZER SAUNDERS, Esq., of 9, Finsbury-circus.

June 29th, at St. Andrew's-street Chapel, Cambridge, by the Rev. W. Robinson, JOHN, eldest son of JOHN MANNING, Esq., Orillingbury, Northamptonshire, to SOPHIA G. YOUNGMAN, niece of A. G. BRIMLEY, Esq., Mayor of Cambridge.

June 29th, at the Independent Chapel, Kettering, by the Rev. J. Toller, the Rev. THOMAS MARTIN, Baptist Missionary to Bengal, to ELIZABETH CHILD, third daughter of the late Mr. JOHN TINGLE, of Kettering.

June 29th, at Stockwell Independent Chapel, by Rev. D. Thomas, Rev. GEORGE F. H. STOKES, B.A., of Mill-Hill, Hendon, to EMMA, third daughter of JOHN COOK, Esq., of Grove House, Brixton.

June 29th, at the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Sand Clive, by the Rev. Henry Pope, of Bath, Mr. L. MILES, of Littleton's Wood Farm, to HANNAH, eldest daughter of Mr. MOSES BREACH, of Reynold's Hill Farm, Chittoe.

DEATHS.

June 23rd, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 70, JAMES RAMSAY, Esq., an eminent portrait painter.

June 24th, at Hun-don Mills, Herts, in the 31st year of his age, Mr. SAMUEL GARRATT, jun., eldest son of Mr. SAMUEL GARRATT, of the Fulfilling Mills, near Welwyn.

June 25th, aged 27, ELIZABETH, the beloved and only daughter of the Rev. JAMES B. CANTWRIGHT, A.M., Minister of the Episcopal Jews' Chapel, Palestine-place, Bethnal-green.

June 25th, ELIZABETH the beloved wife of T. J. PETTIGREW, Esq., F.R.S., of Saville-row.

June 26th, aged 42, at the residence of his brother-in-law, George Holmes, Esq., Brantingham, Yorkshire, WILLIAM HUNT PEARSON, Esq., of the firm of Brownlow, Pearson, and Co., Hull.

June 26th, at Grove-street, South Hackney, HENRIETTA CATHERINE, relict of the late Rev. H. H. NORRIS, in her 81st year.

June 27th, ELIZA, widow of the late E. G. BARNARD, Esq., M.P., of Gosfield-hall, Essex.

June 27th, in consequence of injuries received through incautiously leaving a railway-train while in motion, Miss BELLINGHAM, of 32, King square, Goswell-road, London. The deceased was highly esteemed by all who knew her.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday evening.

For some days past the English Funds have been heavy; caused apparently by a prospect of the indefinite continuation of the war and the sending out of fresh troops to the East. On Saturday there was a decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ in Consols, quotations were on Monday $\frac{1}{2}$ below those of Saturday. This morning too there was a downward tendency, but as the day advanced prices improved. Money has been more in demand, and could not be obtained in Lombard-street under $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 per cent. Reduced Three per Cents. have been operated in to-day at $93\frac{1}{2}$ to $93\frac{3}{4}$; and the Three and Quarter per Cents. from $93\frac{1}{2}$ to $93\frac{3}{4}$. Exchequer Bills have improved $1\frac{1}{2}$, having been dealt in from $1\frac{1}{2}$ dis. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ dis. prem. Exchequer Bonds (1859), $\frac{1}{2}$ prem. Bank Stock is higher, at 207 to 208 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Peruvian Bonds are well supported, the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per Cents. being dealt in at 69, and the 3 per Cents. at 53. Russian Stock is still kept, the 5 per Cents. having been bought at par again to-day. Spanish 3 per Cent. Bonds were weaker, bargains being officially reported at from $38\frac{1}{2}$ to $38\frac{1}{2}$ ex div. The Deferred Bonds at $19\frac{1}{2}$. Dutch 4 per Cents., $90\frac{1}{2}$ to $91\frac{1}{2}$; ditto $2\frac{1}{2}$ per Cents., 60 ex div. Brazilian 5 per Cents., 100; ditto New $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 93 .

The share market has been influenced by speculative sales. Caledonians were done at $62\frac{1}{2}$ to $62\frac{1}{2}$; Great Northerns from $90\frac{1}{2}$ to $89\frac{1}{2}$; Great Westerns at $78\frac{1}{2}$ to $78\frac{1}{2}$; Lancashire and Yorkshire, from 66 to $65\frac{1}{2}$; North Westerns, from 104 to $104\frac{1}{2}$; Midlands, 66 to $65\frac{1}{2}$; South Easterns, $64\frac{1}{2}$ to $64\frac{1}{2}$. Berwicks have risen to 75 ; and York and North Midlands are steady at $54\frac{1}{2}$. French Shares keep good.

In Bank Shares there was a decline. Australasia fell 10s. British North American, 12s. 6d. English, Scottish, and Australian (£12 paid), sold at $9\frac{1}{2}$. Canada Six per Cent. Stock was higher at $107\frac{1}{2}$ ex div. Australian Agricultural Company's shares, $47\frac{1}{2}$. Crystal Palace, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$.

The arrivals of specie this week have included £40,000 from Russia, and have again been extremely large, amounting to a general total of about £850,000, of which nearly one-half was in silver. The exports have been moderate, and are estimated not to have exceeded £100,000.

The last returns of the Bank of England were generally favourable; so they were considered by many, as there was an increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ million in the bullion, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ million increase in the reserve of notes; but, on the other hand, an increased demand for money was shown, by a decrease in the private deposits, and an increase in the other or private securities.

The range of Consols, which has been extensive for several months past, was during the past month greatly beyond the average, the difference between the highest and lowest prices having been as much as $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or more than the whole that was experienced throughout the entire year 1852. In the previous month an improvement was established of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and on the present occasion there has been a sustained advance of 4 per cent. In railway shares, which had hitherto not participated in the rapid recovery of confidence to a proportionate extent with Consols, the favourable movement was of a very decided character, an average rise being observable of about 6 or 8 per cent.

The Board of Trade tables for the month ending the 5th of June, just issued, tend to demonstrate that the war has scarcely any effect in disturbing the steady progress of the country. As compared with the corresponding period of last year, the declared value of our exportations shows an increase of £409,457. £7,532,648 against £7,123,191. The aggregate value

of our exports during the first five months of the present year has been £36,726,362, against £36,093,824 in the like period of 1853, showing an increase of £631,538. The chief augmentation has been in metals, especially in pig and bar iron, consequent upon the sustained demand in the United States and Canada, but in most branches of production the totals are of a satisfactory character, the only falling off of importance being in cotton manufactures, the market for which has since recovered. With regard to imported commodities, also, the returns show great activity, the increase being large not only of wheat and flour, but also in the import and consumption of salted provisions of all kinds, cocoa, coffee, sugar, tobacco, fruits and spices. Spirits and tea likewise show a great increase as regards imports. The comparative imports and exports of raw material, show a large increase in flax, hemp, and tallow, which will account for the recent recovery in the rate of exchange at St. Petersburg.

The trade reports from the provincial towns during the past week are all of an encouraging character. At Manchester prices have been firm, with general confidence in future prospects. At Birmingham the advance in manufactured iron is to be kept within the limit desired by the most prudent firms, namely, £1 per ton, but the demand, both foreign and colonial, continues good, and the Australian orders include 20,000 tons of iron piping for the proposed Melbourne waterworks. The working of the new coal mines on Cannock Chase is going on satisfactorily, and a discovery of ironstone in the locality is likely to remedy the serious inconvenience lately felt from the scarcity of that material. In the miscellaneous occupations of the town there is, on the average, a great degree of activity, the hardware manufacturers and those connected with building, being very prosperous, although in the jewelry and merely ornamental department there has been rather less animation. The Nottingham advices describe more quietness than in the preceding week, although general appearances are far from unfavourable. The defeat of the journeymen carpenters in their deplorable strike against machinery has had the usual result of greatly accelerating its introduction. In the woollen districts there has been no variation, and the transactions have been large and satisfactory, the foreign being more active than the home demand, with respect to which everything will depend upon the approaching harvest. From the Irish flax and linen markets the accounts show considerable buoyancy.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the past week show a decrease. They have comprised altogether nine vessels—four to Port Phillip, with an aggregate burden of 2,631 tons; three to Adelaide, with an aggregate burden of 1,637 tons; one to Sydney, of 765 tons; and one to New Zealand, of 426 tons. Their total capacity was consequently 5,459 tons. The rates of freight exhibit a further tendency to decline.

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.
An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 24th day of June, 1854.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	27,132,635	Government Debt	11,915,100
		Other Securities	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	13,132,635
		Silver Bullion	—
	227,132,635		227,132,635

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	14,552,000	Government Securities	— (including Dead Weight Annuity)
Reserve	3,302,523		9,851,350
Public Deposits	4,852,805	Other Securities	15,584,007
Other Deposits	10,114,383	Notes	7,518,400
Seven Day and other Bills	968,286	Gold and Silver Coin	737,340
	233,690,997		233,690,997

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Dated the 29th day of June, 1854.

Friday, June 30th, 1854.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

CLEMENTS, E., St. John's-wharf, Westminster, coal merchant.
HODGSON, T., Leeds, draper.

BANKRUPT.

SHERMAN, J., Brentwood, Essex, grocer, July 10, Aug. 19; solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Size-lane.
DAVIDSON, D. M., and GORDON, C. W., Mining-lane and Cousins-lane, Upper Thames-street, colonial brokers, July 7, Aug. 19; solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Size-lane.
PINCKOKE, W., St. James's-terrace, Harrow-road, flour factor, July 8, Aug. 11; solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Size-lane.
BELL, T., St. Stephen's-place, Ulster-street, brick maker, July 8, Aug. 24; solicitors, Messrs. Smith and Son, Barnard's-inn, Holborn.

STANLEY, G., and GUNN, G., Queen-street, City, and Bruton-street, Bond-street, fishing-tackle makers, July 7, Aug. 14; solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Size-lane.
TEWATTA, R., Adde-street, City, warehouseman, July 12, Aug. 7; solicitors, Messrs. Lloyd and Ryle, Milk-street, Cheap-side.

CLARK, R., and IOWIS, J., King's-cross, drapers, July 12, Aug. 9; solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Co., Friday-street.
PALMER, J., Bridestowe, Devonshire, maltster, July 13, Aug. 9; solicitors, Messrs. Hawkes and Bragg, Okehampton; and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

BRID, S. J., Weston, Somersetshire, brewer, July 11, Aug. 8; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Co., Old Jewry Chambers; and Messrs. Bevan and Gilling, Bristol.

FOWLER, W., Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, grocer, July 11, Aug. 8; solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Size-lane; and Messrs. Bevan and Gilling, Bristol.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

JACKSON, G., Hertford, upholsterer, second and final div. of 6d., July 12, and two subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr. Lee's, Moorgate-street—SKRATON, W., Davies-street, Berkeley-square, saddler, second and final div. of 2d., July 12, and two subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr. Lee's, Moorgate-street—ABOUST, J., and AUGUST, W., Norwich, builders, first div. of 11d., July 10, and any subsequent Monday, at Mr. Cannan's, Aldermanbury—PAUL, J., sen., Portsea, Hampshire, brewer, first div. of 4d., July 10, and any subsequent Monday, at Mr. Cannan's, Aldermanbury—HACKS, W. J., Waltham Abbey, Essex, draper, first div. of 3d., July 10, and

any subsequent Monday, at Mr. Cannan's, Aldermanbury—MASON, J., Lime-street-square, City, merchant, fifth div. of 10d., July 10, and any subsequent Monday, at Mr. Cannan's, Aldermanbury—COOPER, J., Preston, Lancashire, joiner, first div. of 3d., July 11, and any subsequent Tuesday, at Mr. Fott's, Manchester.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

CUMMING, J. H., and CRAWFORD, D., Glasgow, calico printers, July 10.

Tuesday, July 4th, 1854.

BANKRUPT.

CRICHTON, R. and J. W., High-street, Newington Butts, upholsterers, July 18, August 8; solicitors, Messrs. Cooper and Hodgson, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn.
COX, A. H., High-street, Kensington, corn-merchant, July 19, August 9; solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Size-lane.

CAFFALL, J. C., Rickmansworth, auctioneer, July 18, August 8; solicitor, Mr. Haynes, Somerset-street, Portman-square.
UNWIN, W. H., Forest-hill, Camberwell, builder, July 19, August 8; solicitor, Mr. Moss, Gracechurch-street, and Asylum-road, Old Kent-road.

PATON, W., Bread-street, warehouseman, July 17, Aug. 18; solicitor, Mr. Murray, London-street, Fenchurch-street.

HOSKINS, A. L., Union-road, Clapham, builder, July 10, Aug. 19; solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Size-lane.

TIBBS, C. F., late of America-square, City, ship-owner, July 10, Aug. 19; solicitors, Messrs. Linklater, Size-lane.

FIELDING, A., Greenwich, dealer in watches, July 10, Aug. 19; solicitors, Messrs. Chilton, Barton, and Johnson, Chancery-lane.

TOVEY, G. E., Evesham, Worcester, inkeeper, July 17, Aug. 9; solicitor, Mr. Reece, Birmingham.

MEE, C., Bath, Berlin Wool Repository, July 17, Aug. 15; solicitors, Messrs. Crutwell, Bath.

FOSTER, G., Liverpool, stockbroker, July 14, Aug. 4; solicitors, Messrs. Lowndes, Robinson, and Bateson, Liverpool.

COOK, I., Sunderland, painter, July 13, Aug. 13; solicitors, Messrs. Griffith and Crichton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

DECLARATIONS OF DIVIDENDS.

WILSON, J. F., Deptford, clerk, first div. of 6s. 6d., Tuesday, July 4, and two subsequent Tuesdays, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street.—DAVIE, C., Garlick-hill, Thames-street, colour manufacturer, first div. of 1s. 8d., Tuesday, July 4, and two subsequent Tuesdays, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street.—THAMES, T. W., Greenwich, ironmonger, first div. of 11d., Tuesday, July 4, and two subsequent Tuesdays, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street.

SIVIER, J., Essex, grocer, first div. of 2s., Tuesday, July 4, and two subsequent Tuesdays, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street.—FELLES, J., City-road, glass merchant, third div. of 1s., Tuesday, July 4, and two subsequent Tuesdays, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street.—BLAKELY, E. T., Norwich, shawl manufacturer, second div. of 1s. 7d., Tuesday, July 4, and two subsequent Tuesdays, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street.—BURTON, J. T., Bucklersbury, hardwareman, fourth div. of 4d., Tuesday, July 4, and two subsequent Tuesdays, at Mr. Pennell's, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street.—JESSA, H., Basingstoke, cornfactor, first div. of 10s., Thursday, July 6, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfeld, Basinghall-street.—WHITE, J., East Cowes, shipbuilder, first div. of 2s. 6d., Thursday, July 6, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Stansfeld, Basinghall-street.—ADAMS, W. H., woolen draper, St. John-street-road, first div. of 1s. 1d., Thursday next, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street.—ELLISON, W., Cambridge, brewer, third div. of 4d., Thursday next, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street.—CONRY, T., Lower Eaton-street, Pimlico, builder, second div. of 2s. 2d., Thursday next, and three subsequent Thursdays, at Mr. Graham's, Coleman-street.—POTTS, C., Rye, merchant, third div. of 6s., Wednesday next, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr. Edwards's, Smebrook-court, Basinghall-street.—STEVENS, J., Abchurch-lane, merchant, seventh and final div. of 3d., Wednesday next, and three subsequent Wednesdays, at Mr. Lee's, Moorgate-street.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

PORTHOUSE, J., Glasgow, writer, July 12.

M'LELLAN and ANDER, Glasgow, warehousemen, July 11.

ROSS, H. G., Glasgow, lithographer, July 11.

Markets.

MARK LANE, Monday, 3rd July, 1854.

We had an uncommonly small supply of English wheat this morning, but though both English and foreign were offered 2s. per qr. under last Monday's prices, buyers held off, and a very limited sale was the consequence. Flour sold slowly at 1s. per barrel reduction upon the quotations of this day week. The top price of English flour was reduced 5s. per sack. In Barley little doing. Beans and Peas unaltered. We had, with foreign and Irish together, a good supply of oats: the trade was much the same as on Friday, and prices 1s. per qr. lower than on Monday last. The weather continues to be fine. The current prices as under:—

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—		Dantzic	83 to 86
Essex and Kent, Red 68 to 72		Konigsberg, Red	74 to 82
Ditto White	72 to 78	Pomeranian, Red	76 to 80
Lincoln, Norfolk, &		Rostock	76 to 80
Yorkshire Red	74 to 84	Danish & Holstein	72 to 76
Northumb. & Scotch	74 to 84	East Prussia	70 to 72
Eye	48 to 50	Petersburg	66 to 72
Barley mashing (new)	34 to 36	Biga and Archangel	52 to 54
Distilling	35 to 36	Polish Odessa	64 to 72
Malt (pale)	60 to 70	Marianopol	70 to 74
Beans, Maragan	40 to 44	Taganrog	58 to 60
Ticks	40 to 42	Egyptian	44 to 46
Harrow	42 to 44	American (U.S.)	74 to 80
Pigeon	25 to 26	Barley Pomeranian	34 to 36
Peas, White	50 to 52	Konigsberg	38 to 44
Grey	40 to 42	Danish	34 to 37
Maple	40 to 42	East Prussia	30 to 32
Bollers	50 to 52	Egyptian	26 to 27
Tares (English)	40 to 42	Odessa	27 to 28
Foreign	40 to 42		
Oats (English feed)	28 to 30		
Flour, town made, per			
Sack, of 240 lbs.	52 to 53		
Linseed, English	68 to 69		
Baltic	60 to 62		
Black Sea	62 to 64		
Hempseed	36 to 40		
Canaryseed	54 to 56		
Cloverseed per cwt. of			
112 lbs. English	48 to 52		
German	50 to 52		
French	40 to 44		
American	40 to 42		
Linseed Cakes	213 to 214		
Rape Cake	25 to 26 per ton		
Repeated	224 to 226 per last		

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday, July 3.—The trade in seeds remains very quiet, and the weather being favourable for the growing crops, the market does not offer any subject for remark. Canaryseed is unaltered in value. There is still only a limited business doing in Linseed, owing in a great measure to the large quantities now shipping from India, and the Sea of Azoff. In prices, very little change has taken place. Cakes are held at full quotations, but the inquiry for them is inactive.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, July 3.

To-day's market was tolerably well, but not to any heavily supplied with foreign stock for the time of year. The whole changed hands at extreme rates. From our own grazing districts, as well as from Scotland, the supply of beasts on offer this morning was but moderate, and we observed a decided falling off in their general weight and condition. For all breeds the demand was rather active at the extreme rates paid on Monday last. The general top figure for beef was 5s., but a few very superior Scots realized 5s. 2d. per cwt. The arrivals of beasts from Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire amounted to 1,303 Scots and

short-horns; from other parts of England, 600 of various breeds and, from Scotland, 200 horned and polled Scots. Compared with Monday last, there was a falling off in the supply of Sheep. The Mutton trade was, therefore, rather brisk, at an improvement in prices of 2d. per 8lbs. The prime old Downs sold readily at 5s. per 8lbs. For lambs, the show of which was good, we had a fair demand at full prices. The show of calves was extensive; the sale of them was, therefore, inactive, at barely last week's currency. In Pigs very little business was transacted, but we have no change to notice in their value. The arrivals of stock by sea from Ireland last week were 14 beasts and 10 calves.

Per 8lbs. to sink the calf.

s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.	
Coarse and inferior		Prime coarse wool-	
Beasts	3 4 3 6	led Sheep	4 4 4 8
Second quality do.	3 8 4 0	Prime South Downs	4 10 8 8
Prime large Oxen	4 2 4 6	Sheep	4 10 8 8
Prime Scots, &c.	4 8 5 0	Large coarse Calves	3 6 4 4
Coarse and inferior		Prime small do.	4 6 4 10
Sheep	3 6 3 8	Large Hogs	3 0 4 2
Second quality do.	3 10 4 2	Neat small Porkers	4 4 4 8

Lambs 4s. 8d. to 5s. 10d.

Suckling Calves, 22s. to 25s.; and quarter-old store Pigs, 21s. to 27s. each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, LONDON, Monday, July 3.—Since this day's night, very limited supplies of country-killed meat have appeared in these markets. To-day, the show of meat slaughtered in the metropolis was small, and about an average business was transacted, on the following terms:—

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.	
Inferior Beef	3 3 3 4	Small Pork	4 2 4 8
Middling do.	3 6 3 8	Inferior Mutton	3 4 3 6
Prime large do.	3 10 4 0	Middling do.	3 8 4 2
Do. small do.	4 2 4 4	Prime do.	4 4 4 8
Large Pork	3 4 4 0	Veal	3 4 4 8

Lambs, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.—No improvement occurred in the demand for Irish butter last week. The transactions were few and unimportant. Prices nearly nominal. The high advices from Ireland had no favourable influence on the market. Foreign was freely dealt in at prices ranging from 60s. to 92s. per cwt. Bacon—Irish and Hambro' sided sides found buyers to a fair extent at an advance of 1s. on best quality, and American at 1s. to 2s. Middles were also rather more in request, and the turn dearer. In hams and lard no material change.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

s. s.		s. s.	
Friesland per cwt.	88 to 90	Cheshire (new) per cwt.	66 to 80
Kiel	94 to 98	Chester	68 to 88
Dorset	100 to 104	Double Gloucester	60 to 70
Carlisle	—	Single do.	60 to 70
Waterford	—	York Hams (new)	76 to 84
Cork (new)	84 to 94	Westmoreland do.	72 to 82
Limerick (old)	—	Irish do.	66 to 76
Sligo	—	Wiltshire Bacon (green)	68 to 78
Fresh, per doz. 11s. 6d. 13s. 6d.		Waterford	66 to 76

BREAD.—The prices of Wheat Bread in the Metropolis are from 10d. to 11d.; and Household do., 8d. to 9d. per 4lbs. loaf.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, July 3.—There are now scarcely any old Potatoes on offer, but the supplies of new are very extensive and in good condition. The demand for them is active, at from 8s. to 10s. per cwt. for new English, and 6s. to 8s. per basket for foreign. Last week's imports were unusually large, viz., 18,250 baskets from Rotterdam, 700 barrels from Drontheim, 13 barrels 169 baskets from Guernsey, 1 box from Cork, and 124 bags from Belfast.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, July 3.—The continued unfavourable reports from most districts of the plantation have caused a good demand for all hops on offer, and for choice qualities more money is obtained.

Weald of Kent

28 10s. to 29 10s.

Sussex Pockets

28 0s. to 29 10s.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, July 1.—All kinds of Vegetables and forced fruits are now abundant. Peaches and Nectarines have come in very freely during the week, and prices for them are reduced one-third. New Grapes are also cheaper. Cherries realize fair prices: good Maydukes fetch from 2s. to 3s. per lb. French Cherries have been poor in quality. A few French Apricots have just made their appearance. Strawberries are much more plentiful. Cucumbers vary from 3d. to 1s. each. Very good Potatoes are coming in from Kent and Cornwall. Asparagus fetches from 3s. to 5s. per hundred. Carrots and Turnips are cheaper. Among salad Vegetables are Radishes at from 1d. to 2d. per bunch; and Lettuces at 9d. to 1s. per score. There are also excellent Carrots, Globe Artichokes, and Peas from France; likewise Tomatoes at from 9s. to 12s. a dozen. Cut flowers consist of Azaleas, Cyclamens, Heath, Lily of the Valley, Pinks, and Roses.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS, Saturday, July 1.

Market Hides, 66 to 64 lbs.	0 3 to 0 3 1/2
Ditto 64 to 72 lbs.	0 3 1/2 to 0 3 1/2
Ditto 72 to 80 lbs.	0 3 1/2 to 0 3 1/2
Ditto 80 to 88 lbs.	0 3 1/2 to 0 3 1/2
Ditto 88 to 96 lbs.	0 3 1/2 to 0 3 1/2
Horse Hides	6 to 8 each.
Calf Skins, light	2 0 to 2 0
Ditto, full	5 6 to 6 0
Lambs	2 0 to 2 10
Shearings	1 5 to 1 6

METALS, LONDON, Saturday, July 1.—Scotch pig iron has been in moderate request at 88s. to 88s. 6d.; manufactured products are held at full prices. Spelter, on the spot is quoted at 22 1/2 10s., and to arrive, 22 1/2 per ton. Tin is rather dull; but tin plates have an upward tendency. A good business is doing in Copper, at full quotations.

WOOL, CITY, Monday.—The wool market continues very dull for all descriptions. The imports of wool into London last week were 12,604 bales; of which 7,405 were from Sydney, 436 from Germany, 96 from Peru, 2,49 from Port Phillip, 209 from the Cape of Good Hope, 124 from Van Diemen's Land, and 139 from Bombay. The public sales of Colonial and Foreign wool commenced on the 13th inst. Already 48,000 bales are advertised, and it is expected 60,000 bales will be offered. Since our last report there has been a slightly improved feeling in the demand for most kinds of English wool, at full prices. Holders have, in some instances, raised their pretensions; hence, the business doing has not been extensive.

South Down Hoggets

1 0 to 1 1

Half-bred Ditto

0 11 to 1 0

Essex clothing

0 11 to 1 0

Kent Fleeces

1 0 to 1 0 1/2

Combing Skins

0 10 1/2 to 1 0

Flannel Wool

0 10 to 1 0

Blanket Wool

0 7 to 1 0

Leicester Fleeces

0 10 to 1 0

COALS, Monday.—A firm market, and without alteration from last day. Haswell, 21s.; Stewarts, 21s.; Lambton's 20s. 6d.; Eden Main, 19s. 9d.; Wylam, 19s. 9d.; Belmont, 19s. 6d.; Hough Hall, 20s.; Hartleys, 18s. 6d.; Whitwith, 18s. 6d. Fresh ships, 12s.

COTTON, LIVERPOOL, July 8.—The market closed with a hardening tendency at extreme prices. The sales have amounted to 8,000 or 9,000 bales; 2,000 for export and on speculation, including 300 Egyptian, at 6d. to 9d.; 1,000 Surat, at 3d. to 4 1/2d., and 200 Sea Islands, at 9 1/2d. to 15d. per lb.

TALLOW, Monday, July 3.—Our market continues steady, and prices are well supported. P.Y.C. on the spot is quoted at 65s., and for forward delivery 66s. 6d. per cwt. Town Tallow, 63s. net cash. Rough fat, 3s. 6d. per 8 lbs.

Particulars of Tallow.

	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Stock	25,084	35,924	43,103	21,483	33,589
Price of Y.C.	36s. 6d. to 37s. 6d.	38s. 3d. to 39s. 6d.	38s. 3d. to 39s. 6d.	38s. 3d. to	

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